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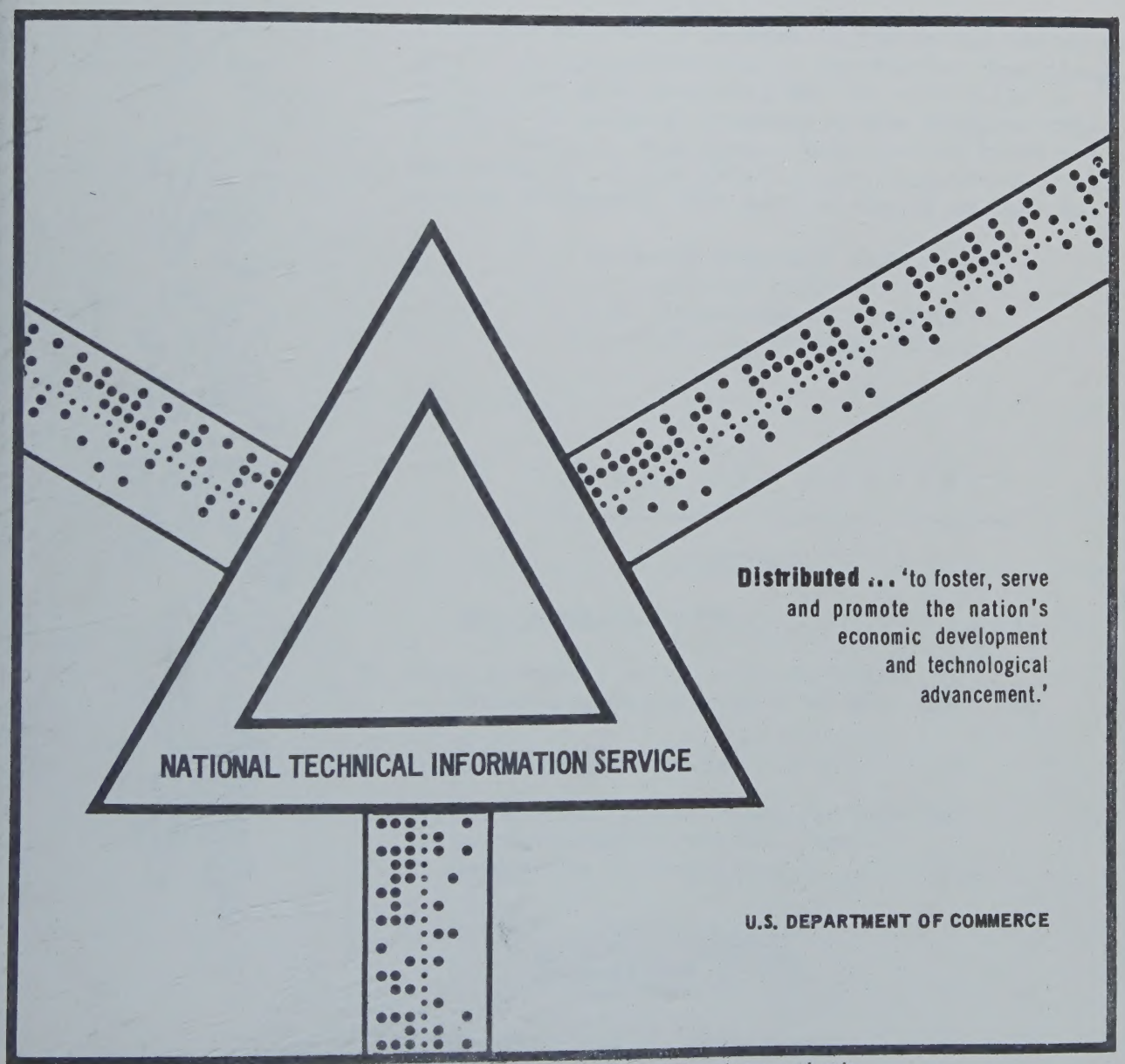
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****
* NATIONAL *
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ANTI-HUMANITARIANISM

To Extol Bourgeois Humanism Is To Oppose Proletarian Revolution

- Criticizing the "conscience" which Hsia Yen extols

by

Hsin Wen-t'ung (辛文彤)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, December 21, 1971)

In the reactionary propaganda of Hsia Yen, one of the "Four Villains," there was a regular effort to sell abstract "conscience." Like a black thread, it ran through all the reactionary writings and utterances so painstakingly planned over the past several decades by this bourgeois scoundrel. Like a devout religious preaching the "Gospel," Hsia Yen ceaselessly and repeatedly declared that the times and society demanded "the conscience of honest intellectuals," that intellectuals must "live without violating their own conscience," that they must obey "the intellectual's conscience," etc. From the pen of Hsia Yen, "conscience" became the highest criterion of human conduct.

All ideas and slogans are born of some class root and social background and directly serve particular political struggles. What sort of thing is the "conscience" which Hsia Yen energetically peddled? What was his object in extolling it so fervently?

"Point of Support" of the Bourgeois World Outlook

Hsia Yen said that the characters he had drawn might "differ in background, education, and character" from one another, but "fundamentally they are alike in having a good heart," and this good heart was "the profound and broad humanitarianism...that deserves being treasured and loved the most."

Under Hsia Yen's pen, conscience [a good heart] is extolled as a synonym of bourgeois humanitarianism. Such humanitarian conscience, it is said, is something that cannot be better. If a person has got it, he will be like "a god-seeker who has found his god, a groper in the dark who has found his way." His soul will have something to depend on, some reliable "point of support."

This is a reactionary viewpoint of the theory of human nature of the landlord class and the bourgeoisie.

Is there such a thing as conscience? Of course there is. But in a class society there can only be concrete, class conscience, but no abstract, class-transcending conscience. Marx pointed out profoundly: "Conscience is determined by man's knowledge and his whole way of life... The conscience of a man of property is different from that of a proletarian." Class-transcending conscience exists only on the deceiving tip of the tongue and the pen of bourgeois thinkers and in the great void of the dream of idealist philosophers. There is entirely no basis in real life. Conscience, with bourgeois humanitarianism as its basic content, is the extremely hypocritical, extremely reactionary world outlook of the landlord class and the bourgeoisie.

The criminal object of such reactionary propaganda of Hsia Yen was to point the spearhead directly at Marxism-Leninism. He cried rabidly: If only intellectuals were equipped with such conscience, they would make their own "soul grow strong...and there will be no longer any need of 'theory,' a mechanical, extrinsic support." According to Hsia Yen's reactionary logic, when there is bourgeois humanitarian conscience there is everything; Marxist-Leninist theory is superfluous; intellectuals do not need to learn Marxist-Leninist theory in order to remold their world outlook; and China does not need Marxist-Leninist theory as a guide to its revolution. This is a complete reaction to the proletarian cultural revolution movement since "May 4."

The proletariat wants to transform the world according to its world outlook, so does the bourgeoisie according to its. By extolling class-transcending conscience, Hsia Yen hoped to transform China according to the will of the landlord class and the bourgeoisie.

In Under the Eaves of Shanghai, which was acclaimed "the masterpiece of masterpieces," Hsia Yen shamelessly praised the "conscience" of K'uang Fu, a spineless mangy dog. In that play Hsia Yen told his audience that although K'uang Fu had betrayed the revolution and sold his soul, he still had a "good" heart. It was this "good" heart which psychologically made him love life and dread death and which was the internal basis that later led him to receive "enlightenment" from his daughter and rejoin the revolutionary ranks. In such a "conscience," revolution and counter-revolution was only a "mistake of the moment" with no distinct dividing line. This provided the theoretical basis for the "renegade philosophy."

In his Fascist Microbe, which was to provide life with some "reference," Hsia Yen made up Yü Shih-fu, a quisling scholar, as a "hero of a tragedy," saying that although he served the bacteriological war of the Japanese fascists,

he was a "kind-hearted bacteriologist" after all who "knew the fundamental principles of human conduct" and would not willingly violate "the object of science." True, under the education of facts, this collaborationist found his "conscience" and went to the bosom of the Kuomintang reactionaries.

K'uang Fu and Yü Shih-fu were two typical counter-revolutionaries carefully created by Hsia Yen in accordance with the then political needs of imperialism and the landlord-bourgeoisie. Their conscience was anti-communism, surrender to the enemy, and national betrayal. This reactionary nature of the landlord-bourgeoisie was "the point of support" for their ugly souls. As a matter of fact, this "point of support" was also the "standpoint" of the infamous "national defense literature"--the theory of human nature of the landlord-bourgeoisie--advocated by Chou Yang and company in the thirties. From the thirties to the sixties and from "national defense literature" to "whole-people literature and art" the "Four Villains" of Chou Yang, Hsia Yen et al took this "standpoint" and rabidly opposed Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line for literature and art.

This "point of support" was the point of departure of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of renegades Wang Ming, Liu Shao-ch'i and such political swindlers. In the past several decades these renegades, starting from the reactionary viewpoint of the landlord-bourgeois theory of human nature, tried to obliterate by all means the class distinction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, socialism and capitalism, the Communist Party and the Kuomintang, revolution and counter-revolution, materialism and idealism. They opposed Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and sabotaged the proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat. This "point of support" was the basis of the Kuomintang reactionaries' anti-Communist, anti-people policy of national betrayal and capitulation to the enemy. Such conscience which Hsia Yen extolled was a figleaf for all the crimes of the old China.

The "Yeast" of Class Cooperation

Starting from this abstract conscience, Hsia Yen went further to advocate a sugary "human love." In his deceptive propaganda the "common nature" of mankind is "goodness" and what unites mankind is "love." The so-called conscience is exactly a mixture of this "love" and "goodness."

Hsia Yen said, "All human beings have one thing in common, and that is they love goodness and hate evil." Therefore, all should live together in peace, love one another regardless of class, be "lenient" to and "tolerant" of one another, and stoop in order to do the best thing possible. Only "such intellectual writers who embraced wholehearted humanitarianism of such depth and breadth can...make the suffering of their contemporaries their own."

Hsia Yen dared not make clear the class content of "the suffering of their contemporaries." Use of such an abstract concept is itself a political deception of the exploiting classes. Can it be said that once embracing such "humanitarianism," an intellectual may love his "contemporaries" including imperialists and their running dogs and make the "suffering" of Japanese

imperialism who could not conquer the Chinese people, and that of the landlord-bourgeoisie who could not put down the people's revolution led by the proletariat, their own?

Marx said, "The idea of euphemistically describing worldwide exploitation as universal love can be thought of only by the bourgeoisie." As a matter of fact, the love which Hsia Yen advocated, like the conscience which he extolled, is not abstract in the least. It may be found that, once they are unveiled, they are both false masks not particularly well made.

In a topical report entitled "Japan in Low Morale," Hsia Yen wrote that he had read several letters found on the dead bodies of some Japanese soldiers, including one from the children of a dead soldier. "The five children unanimously hoped that their father would 'kill' all 'the Chinese' and 'bring them to their knees' and come home as soon as possible, so they might be happily reunited in the New Year."

Having read this letter filled with fascist sentiment, Hsia Yen was deeply touched instead of feeling angry, and shed a few tears for the dead soldier who was a victim of fascism. Unable to conquer the Chinese people, the Japanese imperialists were soundly thrashed and their bodies lay all over the battlefield. This of course was a suffering for the Japanese imperialists, and the suffering touched Hsia Yen's conscience. Thereupon he shed a few bitter tears. He really made the suffering of his "contemporaries" the imperialist robbers "his own."

Was it not perfectly clear with which class Hsia Yen's sympathy and love lay? Hsia Yen, a renegade, hidden traitor, and counter-revolutionary veteran whose very bones were saturated with anti-communist, anti-people poison, would never love the proletariat and the broad masses of working people. What he loves are imperialism, traitors and Kuomintang reactionaries--the political representatives of the landlord class and the bourgeoisie. That is Hsia Yen's conscience. It is his viewpoint of universal love. That is all. There is nothing else.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "One of the basic viewpoints of Marxism is the determination of consciousness by being and determination of our thoughts and feelings by the objective realities of class struggle and national struggle." "Take love for example. In a class society, there is only class love."

The treacherous purpose of Hsia Yen and his ilk in trumpeting "love of mankind" was, to tell the truth, to try to paralyze the wrathful revolutionary masses with the soul-confusing drug of "love" and positively maintain the criminal rule of the exploiting classes.

In 1943 Hsia Yen wrote a reactionary article extolling the "Declaration of Human Rights" of the French bourgeoisie, in which he vigorously praised the "liberty, equality, and fraternity" of the bourgeoisie. In the article Hsia Yen quoted a Western bourgeois professor as saying that the ardent sentiment of such humanitarianism "is leaven that can cause the flour of all mankind

to ferment." These words tell us clearly that Hsia Yen so fanatically trumpeted the bourgeois viewpoint of universal love because he wanted to use the "leaven" of "love" to "ferment" the "flour of all mankind," by which he meant all classes, and stir it into a pot of hodgepodge.

But the law of class struggle tells us that it is in the conscience of the exploiting classes to exploit others whereas the conscience of the exploited class makes it resist exploitation, that the two can never be reconciled, and that the exploited are either slaves or enemies to the exploiters and can never be their friends. Contrary to the conscience and wishes of the exploiting classes the Chinese proletariat and oppressed people on the one hand and imperialism and the landlord-bourgeoisie on the other have never "loved each other" or "helped each other." China at that time was a vast battlefield in which flames of war were burning fiercely and there was much play of guns and knives and bloodshed. The slaves rose in rebellion and the lords were disturbed in their beautiful dream. Thereupon Hsia Yen rushed out into the open and berated the Chinese people for their lack of "tolerance" and lack of conscience. He said with deep feeling, "Deep in our soul we of the present generation lack the spirit of concern and consideration for others." From the point of view of Hsia Yen, what semi-feudal, semi-colonial China--which Chiang Kai-shek ruled with tyranny and which was partitioned by imperialists--lacked most was the spirit of "tolerance" and "concern and consideration for others." He advertised a kind of naked class capitulationism and national capitulationism.

Chao Chen-yü, a school teacher in Under the Eaves of Shanghai, was just such a type who had "conscience," showed "concern and consideration for others," and could "tolerate" aggression and oppression. Chao Chen-yü occupied a lowly position, but he had a "heart of contentment" and was disposed to comfort himself. He said that society under the rule of the Kuomintang reactionaries "was quite good to us scholars." However, the broad oppressed masses did not have his nature of self-contentment which enabled him to yield readily to adversity and take the line of least resistance. Nor did they have his conscience which made him grateful to the aggressor and oppressor and turned him into a loyal subject who would lay down his life for them. Thus Chao Chen-yü said, "Society is bad because the people in it are bad. To change them into good men, one should begin by making oneself good."

Here Hsia Yen not only covered up, with the abstract "people are bad," the root of class oppression and class exploitation that caused social ills, but made the oppressed class "begin by making itself good" and turned them into "docile subjects" so desirable to the Japanese aggressors and the Kuomintang reactionaries. That was Hsia Yen's conclusion!

The slave philosophy was a product of the system of exploitation. In the past several thousand years the exploiting classes always made themselves up as born "masters," while rebels were denigrated and called "people who rebelled against authority and made trouble" and "traitors." To suppress revolution, erode the revolutionary will of the people, and place the oppressed forever in a position of being oppressed, the slave philosophy became an effective magic weapon in the hands of the exploiting classes. From the

Way of Confucius and Mencius of the feudal class to arch-renegade Liu Shao-ch'i's black "Self-Cultivation," such reactionary morality was deep-rooted and handed down from one generation to another. In the hands of Liu Shao-ch'i and his gang of political swindlers, it actually took on a new shape and gained development. They said preposterously: "People have always looked upon 'Do not do unto others what you would not want done to you' as the highest virtue. That is in fact only one side of it. The highest virtue and the highest 'Way of faith and forgiveness' should go further and become 'Do not do unto others what they do not like.'"

On the basis of such a reactionary viewpoint we might directly form this conclusion: Since Japanese imperialism and the Kuomintang reactionaries did not want to be struck down, we should not have struck them down, and since none of the exploiting classes would relinquish their right to exploit others, we should not deprive them of this right. Only in this way could we conform to the "highest virtue" of "Do not do unto others what they do not like." This is through and through renegade philosophy and the traitor's philosophy!

Lenin pointed out: "A slave who praises with relish the wonderful life of the slave and declares endless gratitude to his kind, good-hearted master is a knave and a shameless person." These false Marxist political swindlers are perfectly shameless persons.

The Ambition of Schemers and Swindlers

Countless facts show that those who make loud avowals and freely peddle "humanitarianism" and "conscience" are often a small handful of schemers, ambitionists, and swindlers whose hearts are unfathomable. Hsia Yen, who always looked upon himself as a spokesman for intellectuals, said that "demands that come from the inner hearts" of intellectuals and the working masses have "different" directions, that "we have no right, and it is not necessary for us, to require an intellectual...to play up quickly to the slogans of another crowd in contravention of his own conscience and sentiment," and that all an intellectual needs do was to be "faithful to himself" and "faithful to his conscience." Such "conscience" which was radically opposed to the working people was exactly the anti-communist, anti-people, and counter-revolutionary ambition of the "four villains."

Counter-revolutionary revisionist Chou Yang once declared loudly in a moment of exultation, "I am the 'center of the universe' and 'the true master of the universe.' This 'I' should be written in the largest type and sung at the highest pitch." Political swindlers of Liu Shao-ch'i's type, who always prided themselves on being "talented theoreticians," also barked madly at one time: "Since we are members of mankind, there is no reason why we cannot become great men of the universe." They arrogantly tried to rule the earth and dominate the universe. Trampling the workers and peasants under their feet, they wanted to enjoy the power and comfort of the world without doing anything. That is the criminal ambition, coated with class-transcending paint, of the small handful of swindlers.

History tells us that this gang of swindlers who talked loudly of "conscience" were the very heads of the several opportunist lines in the Party and their muscle men. They were criminal accomplices and agents of imperialism and the landlord-bourgeoisie. In the past, kneeling before imperialism and the Kuomintang reactionaries, they aided and abetted tyrants, lived a shameful life, and served their masters like lowly slaves. These "talented theoreticians" actually emulated "autumn insects in the evening..., buzzing weakly under fallen leaves." But when they attacked the Party and the people, they were most ferocious and assumed haughty airs, as if they were forcing history backward and stopping the earth from turning. Their object was to turn China into a colony of imperialism and social imperialism.

However, the earth rotates on its own axis and history goes forward in its own direction. The slaves create history, and the world belongs to the people. All clowns who acted perversely and who tried to mock history have been crushed to powder by the forward rolling wheels of history. The iron fists of the proletarian dictatorship have ceaselessly shattered the beautiful dream of Wang Ming, Liu Shao-ch'i, Chou Yang, Hsia Yen and such bourgeois schemers and ambitionists. In the end, the "true masters of the universe," "the center of the universe," and "great men of the universe" have one after another become dog's droppings spurned by mankind.

Historical experience merits attention. We must firmly remember Chairman Mao's great teaching: "In the historical phase of socialism there still exist classes, class contradictions and class struggle. There also exists the struggle of the two roads of socialism and capitalism as well as the danger of a capitalist comeback." "In particular, a sharp lookout should be kept for individual ambitionists and schemers like Khrushchev, and such bad men should be prevented from usurping Party and State leadership at various levels." We must conscientiously read books and study, master Marxism-Leninism, strive to increase awareness of line struggle, skillfully distinguish true Marxism from false Marxism, puncture the "conscience" of all false Marxist political swindlers, smash their counter-revolutionary ambitions, and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

* * *

INDOCTRINATION OF PLA

Discuss Line Education Everyday and Pass on Revolutionary Traditions from Generation to Generation

- Achievements scored by a Red Army regiment attached to a certain PLA unit by combining line education with education in traditions

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 24, 1971)

(Dispatch by our own correspondent) In compliance with Chairman Mao's directive, "Conduct education in ideology and political line," the Party committee of a Red Army regiment attached to a certain Wuhan PLA unit has taken Chairman Mao's works as teaching material in associating the practice of class struggle and line struggle with lively line education and revolutionary tradition education for cadres and fighters. The aim of making things easy to understand and to remember is achieved. The broad masses of commanders and fighters have basically acquired a deeper understanding of Chairman Mao's army-building line. Their consciousness in the execution of Chairman Mao's army-building line was further enhanced.

This Red Army regiment was one set up during the period of the Autumn Harvest Uprising, and it followed Chairman Mao on the 25,000-li Long March. For its glorious performance in safeguarding Yenan, safeguarding Chairman Mao and safeguarding the Party Central Committee, it was received on many occasions by Chairman Mao. "Whether the line in the ideological and political areas is correct or not decides everything." Under the proletarian dictatorship, how should we have the glorious traditions of the Red Army passed on in the army unit from generation to generation and how should we combine line education with revolutionary tradition education? On this point, secretary Wang Hsing of the Party committee of the regiment received great enlightenment while staying at a selected spot with the 6th Company.

The 6th Company is one with glorious traditions behind it. In recent years, due to inadequate attention to the business of developing the democratic style, the company suffered in its development. After getting placed with the 6th company, Comrade Wang Hsing tackled the problem by giving members of this company a detailed account of how this regiment and the company unfolded a democratic movement in the well-known battle of P'anlung by pooling mass wisdom in attacking the enemy's position. Everyone was made to study what was pointed out by Chairman Mao in a summing-up of the battle: "Such military democracy was put into force in the P'anlung Battle of north Shensi and the Shansi-Chahar-Hopei Battle of Shihchiachuang with very fruitful results achieved. This points to its practice bringing only advantages and not the least disadvantage." The importance of the development of the democratic style was discussed by all. The practice of holding a "one-man forum" was shattered with vigor while a "mass forum" was promoted with no less keenness. The democratic movement received a boost in the company. Mass activism was aroused. A further strengthening of the build-up of the company toward revolutionization and war preparedness resulted.

Associating this case with the quick change seen in the unit and the newness of its membership when coping with the fallacious bourgeois military line spread by Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers, and in light of the new conditions of current class struggle and line struggle, the Party committee of the regiment made a serious study of Chairman Mao's teaching, "Develop revolutionary traditions and win still greater glories." A deeper understanding of the importance of combining line education with education in the glorious traditions of our army was acquired. It was realized that the glorious traditions of our army were the brilliant products and a concrete manifestation of Chairman Mao's army-building line. Whether the glorious traditions of our army were to be developed or not was in essence a solemn struggle between two classes and two lines. To give up our army's glorious traditions was to forfeit the essence of the people's army and act against Chairman Mao's army-building line. Therefore, they energetically went deep into the midst of the company and associated cases of battle and realities with penetrating line education and revolutionary tradition education for the benefit of cadres and fighters.

In conducting line education in the army unit, the Party committee of the regiment took Chairman Mao's works as teaching material and closely linked talk on revolutionary traditions with the study of Chairman Mao's army-building line. Before going to the company, the members of the Party committee of the regiment first got themselves armed. They doggedly persisted in "conscientious reading and study" and studied in depth the history of two-line struggle while reviewing the glorious traditions of our army. After getting to the company, they combined a process of recalling the history of two-line struggle and preaching revolutionary traditions with a further effort in organizing the army unit to study repeatedly Chairman Mao's brilliant works such as "On Correcting Mistaken Ideas in the Party," "May 7 Directive," "On Coalition Government," "The Battle of Chingkangshan," "Democratic Movement in the Army," etc.

The 3rd company of the regiment was a heroic unit "attacking with the fierceness of a tiger and standing guard firm and strong as Taishan." Regiment commander Wu Wan-wan, a former squad leader in the company, returned to the company to preach the political line and PLA traditions. He treated everyone with an account of the heroic deeds of Kao Hsing-ch'eng, a "lonely hero" of the company:

Kao Hsing-ch'eng was a fighter that had won liberation. After a grievance-pouring and three-check-up process, he raised his class consciousness. He showed courage for fighting and courage for annihilating the enemy. To pave the way for the army in the battle of Hants'unpao, he made it alone to the enemy's fortress in a desperate fight with the enemy. He repulsed many counter-attacks of an enemy platoon and successfully pried loose the city gate to enable the main force to thoroughly annihilate the enemy troops on guard. Regiment commander Wu then further led everyone in associating this heroic act with a penetrating study of Chairman Mao's writings on our army-building aims. This enabled the cadres and fighters to acquire a deeper understanding of line struggle and revolutionary traditions on the basis of the army-building aims of our army. Consciousness in the execution of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line was further enhanced.

After the 3rd company executed its production task, the Party branch of the company again associated reality with an account of the deeds of old fighter Yen Chan-piao of the company who in the great production campaign of Yenan reclaimed 5.5 mow of wasteland in a single day true to Chairman Mao's teaching, "Rely on our own efforts to get ourselves adquately clothed and well-fed" and had the fortune of meeting Chairman Mao. Such live education in traditions enabled the "fierce tiger" company to develop more fully the spirit of a fierce tiger in the anti-drought struggle. A bumper harvest was won in political thinking and in production and construction.

Chairman Mao pointed out, "No construction without destruction." "A correct political and military line does not automatically and safely emerge and develop but is a product and a development of struggle." From practice, the Party committee of the Red Army regiment came to understand that the process of conducting line education and revolutionary tradition education was one of unfolding revolutionary mass criticism and that only by vigorously criticizing the counter-revolutionary revisionist line spread by Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers could Chairman Mao's army-building line and our army's glorious traditions take deep root.

Deputy head Kung Hua-ch'ing of the political department found some comrades not well united when he went to the 5th Red Company to conduct line education. To tackle this problem, he cited a battle example for the benefit of all involving the 4th and 5th squads of this company which got closely united in former years in beating the enemy. In 1949, in the battle of Mei hsien, Shensi, the 4th and 5th squads were entrusted with the task of cutting off the enemy's retreat in an interception. Due to long-distance marching and continuous ambushing, they met with a severe test through suffering hunger and thirst. At a most trying hour, the 5th squad provided the 4th squad with all its small supply of dry rations. The 4th squad also supplied the 5th squad with its last remaining half battle of water. Both showed mutual encouragement and studied and worked out together concrete interception measures. When the 600-odd enemy troops who abandoned the city were fleeing in panic, they teamed up by opening fire in a fierce attack. With the cooperation of fraternal companies, they captured over 500 enemy troops. The rest were all annihilated. The interception task was accomplished triumphantly. Citing their heroic deeds, the upper-level Party committee awarded the 4th and 5th squads the glorious title of "a model squad united in fighting."

Then Kung Hua-ch'ing further organized everyone to link this chapter of history with the unfolding of revolutionary mass criticism and a criticism of the towering crime of Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers who vainly tried to split up our Party and our army. Everyone was made to understand that strengthened unity represented the glorious tradition of our Party and our army and a fundamental condition for conquering the enemy to achieve victory. The whole company became more united as one.

On one occasion, the 5th company received another important assignment. At that time, time was pressing and a scarcity of personnel was compounded by a shortage of implements. The comrades of the first platoon took the

initiative to get the implements fixed for the second platoon. The second platoon also sent out sturdy fighters in support of the third platoon. The third platoon meanwhile assumed the most arduous part of the work of the whole company. Through helping each other and getting united in fighting, they at last accomplished their tasks with flying colors.

In conducting line education and revolutionary tradition education, the members of the Party committee of the Red Army regiment got themselves personally involved and combined preaching with practicing and inspired the unit with their own exemplary acts. In times of war, the third artillery company bore firmly in mind Chairman Mao's teaching, "Without a work style of arduous struggle, we cannot carry out a firm and correct political orientation." For its thriftiness and industry and hard struggle, it was honored by the higher levels with the title of "a pace-setting company devoted to hard struggle."

Every time Comrade Li Te-pao, a deputy political commissar of the regiment, went to the third artillery company, he not only treated cadres and fighters with such a glorious tradition of our army but through personal action also gave an example in every way. In military training, he led in playing an exemplary role. He joined the fighters in groping in the dark, climbing, rolling and fighting. In doing productive labor, he worked side by side with the fighters plowing fields and sowing seeds. In day-to-day life, he shared the same roof and the same pot of rice with the fighters. The fighters said, "In the past, we did not watch the old Red Army and the old 8th Route Army in action. At the sight of our deputy political commissar now, we may as well be watching the style of the old Red Army and the old 8th Route Army!"

* * *

EDUCATION

Go to the First Line of the Three Great Revolutionary Struggles To Operate Schools

by

CCP Committee of Laiyang Agricultural School,
Shantung Province

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, December 24, 1971)

In line with the great leader Chairman Mao's teaching, "Education must serve proletarian politics and be combined with productive labor," our school has since 1968 persevered in facing the countryside and going to the first line of the three great revolutionary movements to operate schools. Practice shows that perseverance in going to the first line of the three great revolutionary movements to operate schools is advantageous to the implementation of Chairman Mao's proletarian line of education; it is advantageous to closely combining school education with the three great revolutionary movements and to making teaching and scientific research directly serve agricultural production; it is advantageous to the building of a "three-in-one" combination contingent of teachers and the quickening of the remolding of the world outlook of the original teachers; it is advantageous to the training of agro-technicians with greater, faster, better and more economical results in the three great revolutionary struggles.

Various Ways of Operating Schools

We have adopted the following ways in operating schools on the first line of the three great revolutionary movements:

Selecting spots in communes and brigades for setting up "three-in-one" combination teaching bases outside the school. In the past three years, our school set up in rural communes and brigades eight "three-in-one" combination teaching bases for the specialties in farming, gardening, animal husbandry and veterinary science, and farm machinery, selected and sent some teachers to stay at selected spots, integrate themselves with the workers and peasants, carry out the practice of the three great revolutionary movements, sum up and popularize advanced experience, reinforce and enrich the contents of teaching and write and compile new textbooks. Simultaneously with organizing the teaching of ordinary classes of students outside the school, it operated spare-time technical schools and short-term training classes for training technicians for the communes and brigades.

Linking up communes and schools, so as to conduct teaching outside the school. While setting up teaching bases outside the school, our school selected 36 basic-level units in the rural areas of 12 hsien and municipalities throughout the administrative district for linking up the school with the communes. Most of these units did a better job in the revolution and production and were communes and brigades supplied by our school with part-time

teachers. The teachers and students went according to plan every year to these units to carry out outside-the-school teaching. They also held short-term training classes in conjunction with the practice of production. In the past three years, our school organized at different times 1,250 teachers and students to carry out outside-the-school teaching on 18 occasions in these units and trained more than 1,900 technicians for the communes and brigades.

Mobile small detachments for operating schools. At the crucial moment of production, the school sent small detachments to go deep into the rural communes and brigades to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants on the one hand, and to make investigation and study under the leadership of the communes and brigades, sum up the advanced experience of the masses, reinforce the contents of teaching and, together with the local old peasants and technicians, operate short-term training classes on a circuit on the other hand. In the past three years, the school dispatched small specialized detachments on 32 occasions to the relevant communes and brigades of ten hsien to operate 32 terms of short-term training classes of various kinds, thus training 1,500 people and making positive contributions toward promoting agricultural production.

Taking Study As the Key Link, Attaching Importance to Practice

In going to the first line of the three great revolutionary movements to operate schools, we must take Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive" as the key link and thoroughly carry out the policy, "While their main task is to study, they [the students] should in addition to their studies, learn other things." We must not only oppose the "removal of classrooms" "from politics, reality and the masses," but also prevent the wrong tendency of "substituting work for study." We must closely combine theory with practice. We have adopted these methods:

(1) Establishing the procedure of combining theory with practice in teaching. The course of teaching is mainly divided into three stages in line with the law of "practice, knowledge, again practice and again knowledge." At the first stage, work and study are carried out side by side during the practice of production chiefly by forming ties between the school and the communes and by setting up "three-in-one" combination bases outside the school, so as to understand the general course of production and acquire perceptual knowledge. At the second stage, we return to the school to teach theories systematically with reference to the problems met during the practice of production. At the third stage, we go back again to the units in the communes with which the school has formed ties and to the "three-in-one" combination teaching bases outside the school and apply the theories learned to guide the practice of production, so as to raise higher the theoretical level and train the students' capability for analyzing and solving problems independently. This procedure of teaching makes it possible to closely combine theory with practice, teaching with production, study with application.

(2) Compiling new teaching material that combines theory with reality. In line with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Teaching material must be changed thoroughly," we have since the winter of 1969 gone deep into the rural communes and brigades to make extensive investigation and study and compiled new teaching materials for 22 subjects with the three-in-one combination of teachers, workers and peasants, and technicians as the formula. Trial use over more than one year shows that these teaching materials are basically able to meet the needs of teaching in various specialties. But some of the contents of the teaching materials have the problems of being too profound, being superfluous and being alienated from reality. This calls for improvement in the future.

(3) Adopting the method of combining theory with reality in teaching. In line with Chairman Mao's teaching, we abolish the teaching method of all-round cramming and adopt the teaching method of enlightenment. In teaching, we persist in the combination of essential experiments with the teaching of basic theories in class, classroom teaching with on-the-spot teaching, teaching and scientific research with production, and teaching within the school with teaching outside the school.

A Profound Change

Going to the first line of the three great revolutionary movements to operate schools has induced a profound change not only in the revolution of education in our school but also in the mental outlook of the teachers and students.

The students of our school are workers, peasants and soldiers from the first line of the three great revolutionary struggles. Many of them at first thought that they were "born red." They tremendously raised their level of consciousness in the class struggle and the struggle in line after joining the masses of workers and peasants in diligently studying Chairman Mao's works and carrying out revolutionary mass criticism in the three great revolutionary struggles in the countryside. To insure the normal operation of farm machines during the period of summer harvesting, summer plowing and summer planting, the members of the outside-the-school teaching team of the specialty in farm machinery braved the hot sun everyday, went to all of the 145 brigades of the four communes, carefully examined 321 machines and overhauled 160 power generators of various types. As they overhauled the machines, they trained more than 100 machine operators, thereby guaranteeing smooth progress of "three-summer" work. To insure that the commune members could feed on flour during the period of wheat harvesting, some students fought arduously for three days and nights and helped the brigades repair the diesel engines, thereby enabling the flour mills to work again. After going back to their former units, our school's graduates of the past two terms constantly preserved the natural color of an ordinary laborer. The overwhelming majority of them have become backbone elements of communes, brigades and factories. They are praised by the leaders and the masses.

Through going to the first line of the three great revolutionary struggles to operate schools, greater changes have begun to occur in the

contingent of teachers of our school. In the past few years, two technicians of the farm run by the school and five graduates in the countryside have been selected and appointed as full-time teachers. Besides, 31 workers, peasants and soldiers and revolutionary technicians have been employed as part-time teachers. When teaching their experience in applying Mao Tse-tung's thought to guide scientific experiments and grow peanuts and wheat, Comrade Yao Shih-ch'ang, secretary of the Party general branch of T'uanchieh brigade, P'englai hsien, and Comrade Chang Yin-t'ang of Wangchia brigade, Yi hsien, used their personal experience with reference to the practice of the three great revolutionary struggles to teach lessons that were lively, profound and easy to understand. The students unanimously declared: "The teachers have taught us not only a lesson on work but also a lesson in Mao Tse-tung's thought. They have not only taught us scientific knowledge but also made us understand that scientific experiments are fought with the struggle between the two lines and between the two kinds of ideology."

As regards the original teachers, we persist in the policy of uniting with, educating and remolding them. We have made the following arrangements according to their actual conditions and their teaching tasks:

First, a group of teachers who are not assigned teaching tasks for the time being are organized to participate in the practice of the three great revolutionary struggles in the advanced communes and brigades of the locality where they may integrate themselves with and get re-educated by the workers and peasants and fully develop their skills in the practice of the three great revolutionary struggles. Over the past few years, the teachers of our school have generally gone once or twice to the countryside to be re-educated, each time lasting from three to six months.

Second, some teachers are organized to go and stay in the "three-in-one" combination bases outside the school and to the factories and farms run by the school to make investigation and study, to learn from the workers and peasants, to participate in the practice of the three great revolutionary struggles and to transform the objective world as well as the subjective world. While being organized to go to the countryside and the farms, the teachers are required to bring down the plan of revolution in education and bring up the opinions of the masses; to bring down the problems cropping up in teaching, scientific research and production and bring up the answers; to bring down scientific knowledge and bring up the advanced experience of the masses.

Third, the teachers are assigned the proper teaching and scientific research tasks so that they may continuously transform their world outlook during the practice of revolution in education. In the practice of the three great revolutionary struggles, through getting re-educated politically and studying again vocationally the original teachers have made remarkable progress.

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Elementary Education Basically Popularized in Lin Hsien, Honan Province

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, December 24, 1971)

(Our own dispatch) The revolutionary committee of Lin hsien, Honan Province, takes the popularization of education in the countryside as an important task in the struggle-criticism-transformation movement, and has basically popularized primary education. Secondary education also has made great headway compared with before the great cultural revolution.

Lin hsien is situated in the Taihang Mountain area. In popularizing primary education, the hsien revolutionary committee, taking into consideration the characteristics of a mountain area, recommended that the rational distribution of points down to the lower levels and the operation of schools of various forms be adopted. With the enthusiastic support of the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants, schools were set up close to the homes of the poor and lower-middle peasants. Primary schools were set up in small mountain villages where there were no schools in the past, and the number of children of poor and lower-middle peasants going to school increased enormously. In Shihpanyen commune in a remote mountain area, primary schools were set up lately in eight small mountain villages, to give additional places to 207 students. Children of the whole commune who had reached school age basically had a school to go to. The Ch'atien brigade in Ch'atien commune with 14 comparatively big natural villages had only four primary schools before the great cultural revolution. It has now set up two more primary schools.

In the mountain area, because the masses live in scattered groups and are more busily engaged in farming, forestry, animal husbandry and side-occupations, even after the rational distribution of primary schools some school-age children are still unable to go to school. In line with Chairman Mao's teaching, "In our education we must have not only regular primary and secondary schools but also scattered, irregular village schools, newspaper-reading groups and literacy classes," the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants and teachers flexibly operate schools of various forms in accordance with the characteristics of a mountain area:

(1) Mobile primary schools are set up where the villages are too small and the people live in very scattered groups. Tanao brigade lies 1,800 meters above sea level on the Taihang Mountain, covers an area of a few dozen square li, and comprises 16 villages. Before the great cultural revolution, it had only one primary school. Many children could not attend school because they had to climb mountains. In 1969, two mobile teaching centers were set up in Huoti village and Lingshang village, thus solving the problem of schooling for 19 children in seven small villages. The poor and lower-middle peasants of these villages said: "This is happiness brought us by Chairman Mao!"

(2) "Canned" schools are set up in some outlying small mountain villages which have very few households. In such a small mountain village primary education, pre-school education and spare-time education for adults are

monopolized by one single teacher. In Lungch'uangkou village, Kuochiachuang brigade, Shihpanyen commune, which never had a school in the past, a "canned" school was set up in 1970. This school offered primary education to all the 12 children who had reached school age, helped the 29 adults take part in spare-time political and cultural studies, and took care of the six pre-school children.

(3) Two-session primary schools are set up in places that are short of teachers and school buildings and are incapable of running full-time primary schools for the time being. These schools are changed into full-time schools whenever conditions permit.

(4) Some children have to do such household labor as gathering grass for pig feed. Half-day study classes (groups) are set up for them. Since some other children cannot spare time for half-day studies, morning classes, afternoon classes and literacy groups of various forms are set up for them, and the teachers come to their homes to teach.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "The mass movement is necessary in all work. Things won't go without the mass movement." Following the development of schools operated by the people with public subsidies in the whole hsien, how should the problems of outlays, school buildings and teaching aid be solved? The broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants advocated mobilizing the masses and relying on their own efforts; but some people advocated that "the state be asked to build classrooms, the hsien be asked to supply teachers, the higher level be approached for funds to defray expenses and equipment be bought with money." To mobilize the masses to run schools in a better way, the hsien revolutionary committee proceeded from class education and the education in line and aroused the enthusiasm of the masses for running schools. In Huchiachuang brigade, Ch'engkuan commune, to solve the problem of school buildings, the Party branch and the poor and lower-middle peasants' management association led the poor and lower-middle peasants to build 12 new classrooms with their own hands, thus making it possible to open the school smoothly. In Chiaochiakou village, Luchiachuang brigade, Ch'atien commune, more than 30 poor and lower-middle peasant commune members made use of rainy days to bring flagstones from the mountains, and smoothed the surfaces of such flagstones with cement, and used them as desks. In the past two years or more, a number of new school buildings were built by the brigades and production teams, a number of publicly-owned houses were evacuated, and some unused houses were borrowed from the masses, thereby solving the problem of school buildings.

In line with Chairman Mao's teachings on "self-reliance" and "hard struggle," the broad masses of revolutionary teachers and students of Lin hsien inherited the revolutionary traditions of old liberated areas in conducting education and widely opened the road of part-work and part-study, thereby tempering and elevating the teachers and students ideologically and also reducing the economic burdens of the state, the collective and the commune members. Of the 501 primary schools in the hsien, 404 are self-supporting in school fees. In Tungkang commune, some children of poor and lower-middle peasants could not go to school before the great cultural

revolution because they could not afford to pay the school fees. Now the overwhelming majority of these children can go to school because the road of part-work and part-study has been taken. The teachers and students of Ch'engkuan commune started activities to build a school with manual labor. They got going to make desks and benches, build latrines, put up the doors and windows and erect the walls themselves. They also used the money they earned by part-time work to buy cement and made more than 5,200 cement tablets for desks, thereby solving the problem of desks for more than 10,000 students.

As a result of the popularization of primary education and the development of secondary education, 1,866 teachers for schools operated by the people have been selected from among workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, armymen who have been transferred to other trades, sent-down cadres, and educated youths in the countryside who have been tempered through manual labor, and more than 1,730 workers, peasants and soldiers who have practical experience have been employed as part-time teachers, thereby reinforcing the contingent of teachers.

(By the Correspondence Group of the Bureau of Culture, Education and Public Health under the Lin Hsien Revolutionary Committee)

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RELATIONS WITH TAIWAN

PLA Units on Fukien Front to Suspend Shelling during New Year Holidays

(NCNA-English Fukien Front, Dec. 30, 1971)

a spokesman of the headquarters of the chinese people's liberation army units on the fukien front announced today:

to enable the chinese compatriots and the officers and men of the kuomintang forces on the greater and lesser quemoys, tatan and erhtan and other islands to enjoy the new year holidays together with the people of the whole country, the chinese people's liberation army has been ordered to suspend shelling on december 31, 1971 and january 1, 1972 as an expression of solicitude.

ARMY-PEOPLE RELATIONS

Unity and Victory of China's Sinkiang Civilians and Armymen

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Dec. 30, 1971)

members of various nationalities in the hsinkuang people's commune of the sinkiang uighur autonomous region and the fighters of a local p.l.a. farm have worked in unity to build this part of china's northwest frontier area. their victories are an example to the sinkiang people as a whole.

Learn from each other and advance together

the hsiaokuai farm of the p.l.a. production and construction corps under the sinkiang military command is located in an oasis west of the dzungaria basin. the fighters and the commune members have forged a deep revolutionary friendship. since the ninth national congress of the communist party of china, at which chairman mao issued the call "unite to win still greater victories", they have more consciously learned from and helped each other.

members of the farm party committee pay attention to learning from the local cadres and masses. to investigate production at a livestock ranch 100 kilometres away, leading member of the farm shao chih-kang and the party committee secretary of the commune kelimu went there in the spring of 1971. every day from morning till night, kelimu went to the herdsmen's tents or to animal sheds to make investigations. he organized education in political line related to the local problems in revolution and production and the herdsmen's thinking. this brought good results. shao chih-kang saw this and invited the secretary to report on his experience. shao chih-kang urged the farm party committee to follow kelimu's example and not long afterwards, all the members went to the

grassroots level to make investigations, except for a few cadres who stayed behind to do routine work, so as to grasp education and political line still better. shao chih-kang went to the 7th company when spring ploughing began. he ate, lived and did manual work with the fighters. he helped them to solve problems he discovered.

the local people also pay attention to the ideological progress of the fighters. an old poor herdsman travelled on foot to the farm and told the fighters about the miserable life of the poor and lower-middle kazakh herdsmen in the old society and encouraged them to study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought so as to make still greater contributions to the revolution.

united to build up frontier area

guided by chairman mao's revolutionary line, the armymen and civilians started land reclamation during the great proletarian cultural revolution. the hsinkuang commune organized a shock force in a winter to open up land at lungkou 20 kilometres away. hearing of this, the army farm party committee promptly sent more than 60 men to join the reclaimers. braving cold 30 degrees below zero, centigrade, the joint reclamation team cut a four-kilometre irrigation canal through frozen earth in a month of hard work. they went on to clear the weeds and brush, level sand dunes and the next spring opened up 130 hectares of wasteland. with the bricks they made, they put up houses with more than 90 rooms to accommodate some 40 households of commune members. with the help of the armymen, the commune harvested nearly 7.5 tons of maize and 750 kilogrammes of cotton per hectare on the reclaimed land in addition to good harvests of wheat, vegetables and other crops. the commune renamed lungkou "army-civilian unity village".

here is the story of the "army-civilian unity canal". the flow of the manass river, the only source of water in the hsiaokuai region, sharply decreased as a result of severe drought in the past two years. when water from the river reached hsiaokuai after going 100 kilometres through an irrigation channel, it became a tiny flow. while both the armymen and the civilians found that their own large tracts of crop were in dire need of irrigation, they offered to let the other use the water. the armymen often conducted water into the commune-owned land when no one was around. but whenever the commune members noticed this, they re-diverted the water into the irrigation ditch that led to the army farm. as soon as they left, the armymen led the water into the commune land again.

the commune members were upset to see the army farm's seedlings suffering from drought. so the commune party committee secretary took several experienced herdsmen to hunt for water sources. on the gobi desert they found five pools where water had collected during the rainy season. the commune members, old and young, were promptly mobilized to dig ditches to conduct the water to the army farm. the armymen and civilians worked hard day and night in the spring of 1971 and built a 17-kilometre canal, which they named "army-civilian unity canal". this project helped achieve their good harvests.

profound proletarian feelings between armymen and people

the armymen and people have forged profound class feelings in their common struggles.

not long ago, an old kazakh herdsman of the commune named ateherhhan who had been cited for outstanding support to the army, fell very ill. the army farm rushed him by car to the hospital. armymen and people vied with each other to donate blood when they heard he needed a transfusion. ateherhhan quickly recovered thanks to careful treatment. back home, he called his whole family together and said with emotion: "i toiled for landlords and herd-owners in the old society. they beat me time and again and i still bear the scars. it is due to the leadership of the party and chairman mao that the armymen and civilians of all nationalities now are like members of one family. blood of class brothers of various nationalities is circulating in me. we people of all nationalities should stay united and carry the socialist revolution through to the end."

in early april this year, the area was hit by the worst flood in a decade. melted snow poured down from the top of the tiensnan mountains, carrying along boulders and sand and endangering the property and crops of the armymen and people. seeing the danger to 200 hectares of the army farm, commune members of kazakh and other nationalities diverted the water into their village. they said: "let the flood wash away our houses instead of the crops of our armymen exclamation we can rebuild our houses."

the armymen arrived, and they said: "better our crops are damaged than the village and the commune members' belongings." so they ran to the upper reaches and breached a drainage ditch to lead water into their fields.

when the cadres and commune members saw that crops submerged, they were sad. they decided immediately to build a dam. the armymen and people worked hard for two days, and completed the dam which runs 40 metres and two drainage ditches each 30 metres long. but it rained heavily one night and this pressure added to the flood and breached the dam. aputula, a member of the commune revolutionary committee gave the order: "seal the breach exclamation" and jumped into the water, followed by armymen and commune members. they repaired the dam. after a fierce fight of two days and one night, they triumphed over the flood and protected the village and the crops.

ACUPUNCTURAL ANESTHESIA

Removal of Lung under Acupuncture Anesthesia

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 28, 1971)

acupuncture anesthesia is a unique metnod created by chinese medical workers in developing chinese medical legacy and combining western and traditional chinese medicine. i watched a pneumonectomy at the peking tuberculosis research institute recently, and saw the wonder performed by a small needle.

one of the biggest of the kind in china, the research institute in tunghsien county on the outskirts of peking has more than 400 beds. everything was ready for the operation when i arrived at the operating theatre around nine that morning. shortly after, the patient walked into the room in the company of nurses. li tsui-hsia, a 24-year-old primary school teacher from northeast china was suffering from multiple tuberculous cavities of the right lung and it had to be removed.

the doctors greeted her warmly and asked:

"did you sleep well?"

"i did."

"do you feel nervous?"

"no," the patient answered with a smile, looking very calm.

the patient lay down on the operating table. an anesthetist named fu chung-li picked up a small needle and inserted it at an acupuncture point in the outer aspect of the patient's right forearm. as he twirled the needle he asked her how she felt. "i feel something like distension in my arm," she said.

this meant that the needling had begun to induce analgesia. the twirling continued for another 20 minutes and the patient was ready to be operated on.

hsin yu-ling, the surgeon in charge, is highly experienced. now in his fifties, he joined the eighth route army during the war of resistance against japanese aggression when he was a teenager and worked as a medical orderly. his two assistants were very young, one standing beside him and the other facing him. the anesthetist was sitting behind the head of the patient and kept twirling the needle. a medical assistant recorded the blood pressure and pulse. one nurse handed the surgeons the instruments and another took charge of transfusions and infusions.

after sterilizing the patient's chest and back, the surgeons injected some saline and adrenalin into the portion of the chest to be operated on. the saline, they said, would facilitate the incision and the adrenalin would alleviate hemorrhage. they also injected 0.2 mg of luminal, 10 mg of morphine and 0.3 mg of atropine. these drugs, which would produce only a mild sedative effect and help reduce the secretion of the mucosa of the respiratory tract (patients with t.b. generally

give off much sputum), were used as pre-anesthetic medication. analgesia was to be produced mainly by needling. the small amount of pre-anesthetic medication would alleviate the patient's anxiety and reduce exhaustion.

the surgeons said some people in medical circles once insisted that no medicine should be used in the course of acupuncture anesthesia. now most of the medical workers have agreed that in developing ancient chinese acupuncture, or, specifically, in applying acupuncture anesthesia, attention should be paid to absorbing the advantages of western medicine and pharmacology and to combining western and traditional chinese medicine so as to create new medicine and pharmacology. the fact that both traditional chinese doctors and western doctors worked at the same operating table was a manifestation of the combination of both types of medicine.

after the skin was cut at 10:15 a.m., the anesthetist asked the patient: "the operation has begun, how do you feel?"

"no pain," the patient answered calmly.

the surgeons said that the skin is most sensitive and if the incision does not cause pain, that means the acupuncture anesthesia has been initially successful.

the surgeons went ahead systematically, accurately and quickly in coordination.

the chest was opened.

the anesthetist dr. fu again asked the patient how she felt. she said she had a bit of difficulty in breathing.

this is natural when the right lung is collapsed by the air entering the chest.

the doctor said: "breathe hard."

the patient carried out abdominal breathing slowly and evenly according to the doctor's instructions.

some patients feel uncomfortable as a result of visceral traction. deep breathing helps resist stimulation from the operation and eases the feeling of respiratory embarrassment.

a few minutes passed. the doctor asked the patient: "you feel better?"

the patient said: "i can breathe more easily now."

doctor fu was trained in traditional chinese medicine. he started learning acupuncture anesthesia in 1965 and has since performed numerous operations. he twirled the needle with either hand in turn, in an even rhythm. now and then he whispered to the patient the point the operation had reached and what she should do. patient and doctor cooperated.

each time acupuncture anesthesia is used, the patient is fully informed beforehand of the procedures and the contingencies, as well as what the patient may feel during the operation. in cases of pulmonary resection, the patients are taught abdominal breathing.

as doctor fu told me, this prepares the patients to cooperate with the surgeons. this is important in ensuring the anesthetic effect.

the use of acupuncture anesthesia which keeps the patient conscious makes active cooperation between patient and surgeon possible in such major operations.

the operation proceeded smoothly. the patient's blood pressure, pulse and breathing remained stable.

the diseased lung was removed.

when the doctor told the patient this, she was surprised and greatly pleased: "really?"

speedily and carefully, the surgeons stitched up the incision. the patient remained calm. then she told doctor fu: "i'm hungry."

a nurse fed her some pieces of orange. as the patient ate, the surgeons continued.

at 12:15, the operation was completed. the doctors helped the patient sit up. she was in a good mood. she told the surgeons she had not felt any pain during the operation, except some difficulty in breathing at certain stages. she spoke in a voice that was almost as loud as before the operation. then she was returned to her ward.

usually patients undergoing chest operations receive general anesthesia. after operation, the patient remains unconscious for several hours. acupuncture anesthesia helps the patient move about and take food early and recover quickly. the patient does not suffer from headache, nausea, or other unfavourable side-reactions. an increasing number of patients today prefer this method, a new technique welcomed by the masses. by the end of 1970, acupuncture anesthesia had been used in 400,000 operations.

i warmly congratulated the medical workers on their success. they expressed their firm determination to make new progress, constantly sum up experience and improve the method, to do their share in scaling the peak of medical science.

MACHINE BUILDING

China's Machine-Building Industry Makes Vigorous Progress

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 29, 1971)

workers, cadres and technicians in china's machine-building industry have made great efforts to help bring about agricultural mechanization and expand mining. they have conscientiously carried out the general principle for the development of the national economy -- "take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor".

the industry has become more thriving. total output value this year was 18 per cent over 1970's. the output of major products increased by a big margin. output of a number of farm machines and mining equipment reached or surpassed the peak records. the production of equipment for the petroleum, coal, chemical and building industries rose steadily, as did that of motor vehicles, metal-cutting machine tools, oxygen generators, air compressors, blowers, motors, high-pressure pumps, special-purpose pumps, bearings and transformers. output of power-generating equipment increased greatly. quality of many products improved at lower cost. capital construction proceeded quickly and many new and enlarged projects have gone into operation. large numbers of new products have been trial-produced and many new technological processes, techniques and materials introduced. the machine-building industry has raised its technical level higher.

since the beginning of this year the industry has deepened the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work and carried out education in ideology and political line. this helped the workers carry out chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line more consciously. they have conscientiously studied chairman mao's general principle on the development of the national economy "take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor" and his great teaching "grain and steel -- with these, everything is easier." they have realized that if they try their best to serve these two, the machine-building industry will develop with greater, faster, better and more economical results and make a greater contribution to the socialist revolution and socialist construction. the machine-building industry in various parts of the country this year strengthened its work to this end.

the workers have further criticized the fallacies spread by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents, such as "china has many people but little arable land, so she needs no mechanization" and "it is impossible to use machinery in intensive farming." they have stepped up production. total output value of farm machinery this year was 21 per cent above 1970's. much needed and widely used machines, including tractors, walking-tractors, internal combustion engines and rice-transplanters, topped previous peak annual records. china now has over 1,000 varieties of major kinds of farm machinery. a mass drive is under way to renovate farm implements in line with the principle of the simultaneous development of mechanization and semi-mechanization. they have devised and made large numbers of small and medium-sized farm machines and implements which are light, inexpensive, highly efficient, of simple structure, and easy to operate. suited to local conditions, they are warmly received by the peasants.

workers making mining and metallurgical equipment seriously summed up the historical experience of the struggle between the two lines in the industry and criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist fallacies spread by liu shao-chi and other political swindlers, such as stressing steel making and neglecting mining and steel rolling and concentrating on the electronic industry. they are helping expand mining in line with chairman mao's teaching "develop the mining industry".

the party committees of various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and of the departments concerned

strengthened centralized leadership and concentrated an amount of manpower and material on producing mining equipment. as a result, such output was 62 per cent above last year's. output of rock drills, excavators, down-the-hole drills, big power cranes and sintering machines was at an all-time high. an additional number of new or enlarged mines and iron and steel plants went into operation. large quantities of additional ore, iron, steel and rolled steel were turned out.

workers of the machine-building industry launched a drive to make technical innovations and improve products to raise production capacity. they designed small, highly efficient pieces of equipment for agriculture, the iron and steel industry and other departments. incomplete statistics for shanghai, peking, tientsin and liaoning and shantung provinces show that 25,000 technical innovations were made and 1,320 products improved. incomplete statistics for 150 major factories show that 60,000 tons of rolled steel were saved through new technological processes, techniques and materials and multiple utilization. the technicians have gone among the masses to integrate themselves with the workers and peasants and devised and made many new products. among these were big hydraulic cone crushing machines, permanent magnetic filters, multi-purpose cutters, rice-harvesting combines, big precision thread grinding machines, big freezing machines and lorries with power-generating equipment that can serve as mobile power stations. a considerable number is up to or surpass advanced standard.

this year the party committees strengthened their leadership over economic work, carried out chairman mao's teaching "it is far better for the initiative to come from two sources than from only one" and the principle of the simultaneous development of large enterprises and medium-sized and small ones. they have developed local machine-building industry and on their own made part of the agricultural machinery, mining, metallurgical and other equipment.

ninety-six per cent of counties in china have set up agricultural machinery repair works. over 20 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions can produce walking tractors and engines. the machine-building industry centres can now turn out products which help form complete sets of equipment. honan, hopei and kwangtung provinces respectively turn out complete sets of equipment for small mine pits with an annual capacity of 200,000 tons of iron ore, complete sets of equipment for small iron plants with an annual capacity of 100,000 tons of pig iron and complete sets of equipment with an annual capacity of 200,000 tons of sintered ore and complete sets of equipment for small steel plants and coal pits with an annual capacity of 50,000 tons of steel and of 150,000 tons of coal. the tibet autonomous region now has its own machine-building industry. it has already produced dozens of kinds of machinery and power equipment, including small water turbine power-generating equipment, motors, agricultural machinery and spare parts for motor vehicles.

LOCAL INDUSTRY

Local Industry Thrives in South China Autonomous Region

(NCNA-English Nanning, Dec. 29, 1971)

the party organizations and the revolutionary committees at various levels in the kwangsi chuang autonomous region of south china have strengthened revolution and production by improving leadership over the mass movement to learn from taching, national pace-setter in industry.

total value of the region's industry from january to november was 22 per cent above that for the corresponding 1970 period. output of the major industrial products of iron steel, rolled steel, coal, non-ferrous metals, chemical fertilizer, machine tools, pumps, tracters, caustic soda, cotton cloth and paper increased markedly. the rate of self-sufficiency for a good number of products was raised.

the workers, cadres and technicians in industry have raised their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, carried forward the mass movement to learn from taching and made achievements in revolution and production. the party organizations and the revolutionary committees at all levels carried out chairman mao's instruction "read and study seriously and have a good grasp of marxism" since the beginning of this year. they organized the workers, cadres and technicians for a conscientious study of works by marx, engels, lenin, stalin and chairman mao and criticize such trash as idealist apriorism and the reactionary theory of productive forces peddled by liu shao-chi and other political swindlers.

the region's annual production plan for more than 20 products including steel, iron, iron ore and refractory materials was fulfilled in the first half of november. output of steel was 165 per cent and iron 80 per cent higher than the corresponding 1970 period. output of other metallurgical products increased as did varieties and quality was improved. many administrative regions, cities and counties built small mines and iron smelting works by tapping local resources by simple methods. this supported agriculture and local industries.

many light industry enterprises displayed the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle and self-reliance and made many technical innovations which increased production. the annual targets for more than ten products of the 35 major products in the state plan and the plan of the autonomous region, including salt, gunny sacks, printed and dyed cloth were reached two to three months ahead of schedule. the mountainous area has raised the production of manufactured goods for daily use. the paise district has this year added 259 varieties and the tu-an yao nationality autonomous county raised the number from 90 to 400 varieties in the first half of the year.

the chemical industry in the kwangsi chuang autonomous region increased its products according to state plan by a big margin compared with the corresponding period

of last year. output of nitrogenous fertilizer rose 30 per cent, insecticides 17.8 per cent, caustic soda 23.5 per cent and rubber tyres 35.3 per cent. dozens of chemical enterprises reached their annual targets ahead of time. a number of new small nitrogen and phosphate fertilizer plants went into operation.

chemical workers made multi-purpose use of material, including waste, and conducted mass technical innovations campaign and expanded the production of chemicals. the peihai chemical fertilizer plant recovered material for producing sodium fluosilicate from waste gas. this eliminated harm to crops, and produced wealth for the state. workers of one chemical plant, after producing chemical fertilizer from locally extracted lignite, this year refined lignite by products to produce gasoline, benzene and phenol. more than 100 technical innovations were adopted throughout the region this year.

MINERAL DEPOSITS

North China Province Finds New Mineral Deposits

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Dec. 30, 1971)

geological
prospecting work has developed vigorously in north china's shansi province, thanks to the daring efforts made by the workers, cadres and technicians.

the amount of iron and phosphorus deposits located in the province during the first eleven months of this year was double and eleven times the state plans respectively. the province also fulfilled its 1971 plans for prospecting deposits of rare metals ahead of time.

shansi province has rich mineral resources and is one of china's major industrial bases. influenced by liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, it was believed before the great proletarian cultural revolution that since shansi's mineral deposits had been exploited for many years, prospects of geological work were rather dim. affected by such idealist apriorist fallacy, geological prospecting made slow headway.

since the beginning of this year, the workers, cadres and technicians have received an education in ideology and political line under the leadership of the party organizations at various levels and sharply criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist rubbish of liu shao-chi. they attached primary importance to practice and worked with great energy. the no. 217 geological team works in the cold highland area of northern shansi all the year round. the members broke away with old conventions in prospecting, revolutionized designing and readjusted their drilling plan according to the local conditions. in this way they reduced the required prospecting work by 60 per cent and confirmed that the iron ore reserves in the area were several hundred million tons more than previously estimated.

the no. 515 geological team worked on an iron mine which had been regarded as too small to have any practical value. the team members collected over 50,000 data through prospecting and examined the old geological report. shattering the old myth that there could be no iron ore under igneous rocks, they found very rich iron deposits. the ore reserves there were found to be 20 times more than originally reported.

in addition to overfulfilling this year's state plan for prospecting iron ore, the geological department in the province has found many other mineral deposits for the local medium and small iron and steel plants.

under the leadership of the party committees at various levels, the geologists in the province relied on the masses in their work and organized the masses in 70 per cent of the counties to locate deposits and report their findings. according to incomplete statistics, people in the province reported the location of 1,500 ore points containing 36 different ores in the first nine months this year. in coordination with a geological team, the survey team formed by people of yangkao county found fairly large mineral deposits containing several kinds of valuable mineral ores.

GOOD HARVESTS

Good Harvests in East China Province

(NCNA-English Tsinan, Dec. 30, 1971)

east china's shantung province reports all-round good harvests this year. total grain output was all-time high. there were also good results in cotton, peanuts, tobacco, fruit, dried fruit and nuts and other industrial crops. more counties, communes and production brigades had higher grain and cotton yields per hectare than the targets set in the national program for agricultural development.

this success lies in the big efforts made by the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members and revolutionary cadres in responding to the great leader chairman mao's call and deepening the mass movement to learn from the tachai production brigade, national pace-setter in agriculture.

in the mass movement to learn from tachai, the party committees and revolutionary committees at all levels in the province organized the cadres and commune members to seriously study works by marx, engels, lenin, stalin and chairman mao, and carried out deep-going education in ideology and political line to heighten their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. the party committee of the yentai administrative region organized the cadres of the counties to study "anti-duhring", "materialism and empirio-criticism" and other works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin, and "on practice" and "on contradiction" and other works by chairman mao, and sharply criticized idealist apriorism spread by the renegade, hidden traitor

and scab liu shao-chi and other political swindlers. with the view-points of dialectical materialism, they analysed the conditions for developing agriculture and broke with the ideas of conceit and complacency and inertia. the cadres went among the masses and to the first line of production to make studies and investigations, paying attention to combining revolutionary drive with a scientific attitude to stimulate the movement to learn from tachai. of the 17 counties (cities) in the region, the grain output per hectare of 13 has surpassed the target set in the national program. the average output per hectare of grain for the whole region this year was 12.5 per cent over last year's, peanuts more than 20 per cent and the number of pigs 33 per cent. other agricultural and side-line products also made marked progress.

in line with chairman mao's great teaching "transform china in the spirit of the foolish old man who removed the mountains", the poor and lower-middle peasants of shantung displayed the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle in digging wells, building terraced fields, damming gullies and sea beaches, transforming alkaline soil and improving irrigation facilities in mountainous areas. in the past year, the province dug more than 40,000 pump wells to expand the irrigated areas and turned 530,000 hectares into land giving stable, high yields even in times of drought and waterlogging.

almost 30 per cent of the 800,000 hectares of farmland in the hotse administrative region along the discarded channel of the yellow river is alkali and another 30 per cent is low lying and subject to waterlogging. since last winter leading cadres at the regional and county levels have led the masses in using the yellow river water and silt to transform the alkaline soil and succeeded in growing rice. as a result, the region this year produced 26 per cent more grain than in 1970.

guided by chairman mao's teaching "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development", the party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels pay attention to diversifying the economy. the plain areas stress cotton, tobacco, hemp and vegetables, while the hilly regions concentrate on forestry, fruit trees and oil-bearing crops. the coastal areas expand fisheries and salt production. all this has contributed to developing agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, side-line production and fisheries.

efforts have been made to sum up and popularize the experience of units which excel in learning from tachai. many less advanced units have caught up while the advanced have made new progress. leading party cadres of the tehchou administrative region went to work in less advanced brigades to help them solve problems. in one year these brigades underwent great changes and 20 per cent of them became advanced units.

chairman mao says: "the fundamental way out for agriculture lies in mechanization". in the past year, the communes and brigades have increased farm machinery by relying on themselves. the number of power machinery for rural use added this year is equivalent to 30 per cent of the previous total.

a new high tide of learning from tachai is now in full swing. the commune members are going all out to level land and improve soil with a view to getting a still better harvest next year.

North China Hsien Wrests Good Harvest from Natural Calamities

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Dec. 29, 1971)

hsiyang county of the north china shansi province, a model in learning from tachai -- the national pace setter in agriculture, had a good harvest this year despite natural disasters.

total grain output was 20 per cent above 1970, on the basis of a considerable increases in grain output for four years running. per hectare output rose from 4 tons in 1970 to 4.8 tons this year. the cotton acreage in this hilly county, which began to grow the crop last year, was enlarged to 43 hectares. output averaged 645 kilogrammes of ginned cotton per hectare. new progress was also made in forestry, livestock breeding, side-occupations and agricultural mechanization.

higher production has enabled the people of hsiyang to make bigger contributions to the state. the people's communes and production brigades have bigger grain reserves and public accumulation funds. the commune members increased their income by a big margin.

the county was hit this year by serious spring drought, strong winds, flood, hail and insect pests and plant diseases to a greater extent than in recent years, but it still had good harvests. the county party committee, resolutely implementing chairman mao's instruction on learning from tachai, launched by mobilizing the masses a successful battle against natural disasters.

having gathered in a good harvest last year, some people in hsiyang thought that it would be good enough to keep to this level. secretary of the county party committee chen yung-kuei took steps to overcome this mistaken notion. he organized the cadres on the committee to study instructions by chairman mao and the party central committee. he arranged for some cadres at grass-roots levels to attend the meetings of the county party standing committee, in which shortcomings in the county's work were pinpointed in the light of the achievements of other advanced units. this raised the leading cadres' consciousness in continuing the revolution. county-wide education was subsequently carried out in ideology and political line and in guarding against arrogance and complacency. as a result, the cadres and commune members throughout the county were inspired to make a greater contribution to the state by transforming nature.

water conservancy projects were built on a larger scale and faster this year than in previous years. small reservoirs were put up in the upper reaches of waterways and at the head of big gullies to impound torrential rain water so it would not damage farmland.

this also created favourable conditions for turning dry land into irrigated fields and changing single cropping into double cropping. a total of 386 projects and 2,660 hectares of high-standard terraced fields were built this year. many production brigades, drawing on the tachai brigade's experience, constructed culverts across gullies and dumped soil on top of them to create farmland.

when a six-month drought continued into the spring of this year, the hsiyang people, led by the county party committee, were determined to overcome it and reduced the adverse effects. the committee summed up and publicized good sowing experience in times of drought, thus bringing about sturdy and full stands of seedlings. strong winds, hail and flood struck in succession this summer. the commune members set the flattened plants to right one by one. the dykes of the shihping brigade were breached and the crops flattened during a storm. the brigade party branch led the brigade members four days in a row to reduce the effects of the storm. the brigade got a good autumn harvest. its grain output this year was 14 per cent higher than last year's.

North China Production Brigade Overcomes Mountain Torrents to Get Good Harvests

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Dec. 29, 1971)

cadres and peasants of the hsikou production brigade in the north china province of shansi overcame mountain torrents on seven occasions this year to wrest good harvests. total grain output reached 738 tons and the yield per hectare averaged 7.95 tons. these were 14.1 and 5.7 per cent higher respectively than last year's. forestry, animal husbandry, side-line production and farm machinery in the brigade also increased.

acting on chairman mao's great call "in agriculture, learn from tachai" (national pace-setter in agriculture), the brigade of the chinhsing people's commune of pingshun county have had good harvests some years running. the average grain output reached 7.55 tons per hectare last year. the general party branch of the brigade organized the cadres and commune members to study chairman mao's teaching "man has constantly to sum up experience and go on discovering, inventing, creating and advancing." they analysed various positive factors in the brigade and worked out a plan and measures to get still better harvests. right after last year's autumn harvest, they deeply ploughed more than 80 per cent of the land. at the same time, the commune members added soil to improve the fields. they also applied more fertilizer. they sowed in time and the plants grew well.

when various crops were flowering, the production brigade was hit by seven serious mountain torrents in succession. much terraced land was washed away and over two kilometres of stone embankment were destroyed. all one hundred hectares of crops were affected, half of them seriously.

the general party branch encouraged the masses with mao tsetung thought. they were determined to use the collective strength to overcome the natural disaster. li shun-ta, a well-known labour hero and secretary of the general party branch, organized the cadres and commune members to study the line of unity for victory set forth by the ninth party congress and chairman mao's teachings on self-reliance and hard struggle. with the poor and lower-middle peasants, he made investigations and worked out recovery measures. following the example of the poor and lower-middle peasants of the tachai production brigade, they worked hard and pledged to wrest good harvests.

party members set an example and went where there was danger. li shun-ta worked in water one metre deep with the commune members to rebuild the stone embankment and the terraced fields. shen chi-lan, woman deputy secretary of the general party branch, led the women commune members in bracing up the fallen plants in the muddy fields. led by the party members and cadres, the militiamen and other commune members were able to revive the crops after three months of hard work.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Journalists' Delegation Back from Albania

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 29, 1971)

the chinese journalists' delegation headed by shih shao-hua, alternate member of the central committee of the communist party of china and deputy director of the hsinhua news agency, returned here by air today after a friendly visit to albania.

the delegation was met at the airport by leading members of departments concerned including chang chi-chih, lu ying, chang tzu-liang, hua shan, teng kang, liu ke-ming, li lien-ching and hsiao teh.

xhorxhi robo, albanian ambassador to china, was also present.

CHINA AND CANADA

Canadian Friends Leave Peking for Other Parts of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 29, 1971)

professor dallas w. smythe of the university of saskatchewan of canada, his wife, son and daughter, left here by train today on a visit to wuhan and kwangchow before leaving for home.

they were seen off at the railway station by leading members of organizations concerned hsi chen-huan and liu ju-kun.

during their stay in peking, the canadian friends visited peking university, tsinghua university and met and had discussions with leading members of the broadcasting, tele-communications, postal, press and publishing departments. yueh tai-heng, a leading member of the head office of the china international travel service, feted professor dallas w. smythe and his family.

the canadian friends arrived in china on december 5 and had visited shanghai and nanking before coming to peking.

CHINA AND CEYLON

China-Ceylon Agreement on Parcel Post Service Signed in Colombo

(NCNA-English Colombo, Dec. 28, 1971)

an agreement on parcel post service between the government of the people's republic of china and the government of ceylon was signed here today.

ma tzu-ching, chinese ambassador to ceylon, and c. kumarasurier, minister of posts and telecommunications of ceylon, signed the agreement on behalf of their respective governments.

after the signing ceremony, minister kumarasurier said, "the government of ceylon, being desirous of further promoting the economic and cultural relations between ceylon and the people's republic of china, has resolved to conclude the present postal agreement between our two countries."

he hoped that the signing of the agreement would help promote the close and cordial relations existing between ceylon and the people's republic of china.

ambassador ma tzu-ching said that the signing of the agreement marks once again the further development of friendly relations and cooperation between the peoples of china and ceylon. he hoped that, with mutual assistance and support, the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries will develop daily.

present on the signing were c.j. serasinghe, permanent secretary to the ministry of posts and telecommunications and acting postmaster general; m.p. de silva, assistant postmaster general; and li chun-tien, commercial counsellor of the chinese embassy.

CHINA AND INDIA

Chinese Embassy in India Lodges Strong Protest with Indian Ministry of External Affairs

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 30, 1971)

the embassy of the people's republic of china in india in a note to the indian ministry of external affairs on december 29 lodges a strong protest with the indian ministry against the provocations carried out by indians and tibetan rebel bandits with the connivance of the indian government in front of the embassy of the people's republic of china in india, according to a new delhi report.

the note says: "at 1430 hours on december 25, 1971, with the connivance of the indian government, nearly one thousand indians and tibetan rebel bandits carrying anti-

chinese placards and other things came in front of the embassy of the people's republic of china in india to make provocations. they held an anti-chinese assembly close to the embassy and frantically shouted anti-chinese slogans. what is particularly intolerable is that they went so far as to insult the chinese people's great leader chairman mao. the chinese people express their utmost indignation at this. the embassy of the people's republic of china in india hereby lodges a strong protest with the indian ministry of external affairs and demands that the indian government immediately take effective measures to ensure against recurrence of similar incidents in the future."

CHINA AND IRAQ

Chou En-lai, Li Hsien-nien, Chi Peng-fei, Peng Shao-hui and Han Tsung-cheng Meet Iraqi Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 29, 1971)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council; li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council; chi peng-fei, acting foreign minister; peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; and han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, this evening met abdul khaliq al-samarrae, member of the revolutionary command council of the republic of iraq and member of the national and regional leadership of the arab baath socialist party, and the members of the iraqi government delegation he is leading, and had talks with delegation leader al-samarrae and members of the delegation minister of foreign affairs murtadha saeed abdul baqi and iraqi ambassador to china mundher a.h. araim.

other members of the delegation present at the meeting were dr. fakhri qadduri, afif issa al-rawi, khalil al-daghistani, dr. mahmoud ali al-daoud, shebib al-maliki, madlool nadji al-mihnah, dr. muriddin al-rubaie, dr. amir al-saadi, wassif mohamed ali, mohammed ridha al-jabiri, nabeel nejim al-tikriti, hamid al-farhan and khairi al-zubaidi.

present at the meeting were a.k. makki, iraqi ambassador to the democratic people's republic of korea; nazar mahmoud adib, counsellor, and other diplomatic officials, of the iraqi embassy in peking; and newsmen accompanying the delegation nadji al-hadithi, qassim al-samawi and nazhat ismael mohamed.

also present at the meeting were leading members and staff members of chinese departments concerned, including ho ying, yuan hua-ping, cheng fei, wang ming-chun, chou chueh, chu chuan-hsien, lin ai-li, yang fu-chang and hu feng-hsien.

Head of Iraqi Government Delegation Al-Samarrae Gives Farewell Banquet

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 29, 1971)

abdul khaliq al-samarrae, member of the revolutionary command council of the republic of iraq and member of the national and regional leadership of the arab baath socialist party, gave a farewell banquet in the great hall of the people this evening.

present at the banquet were chou en-lai, premier of the state council, yeh chien-ying, vice-chairman of the military commission, li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, chi peng-fei, acting minister of foreign affairs, and peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army.

also present were sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs, thiounn prasith, minister in charge of the coordination of the efforts of struggle for national liberation, and van piny, second vice-minister of foreign affairs, of the royal government of national union of cambodia.

in the banquet hall were the national flags of china and iraq. delegation head al-samarrae and vice-premier li hsien-nien spoke in an atmosphere of friendship.

in his speech, delegation head al-samarrae said: we express deep gratitude for the grand hospitality we have received in your friendly country. the iraqi delegation expresses with pleasure its appreciation and admiration for the tremendous successes achieved by the people's republic of china in socialist revolution under the leadership of chairman mao tsetung.

he added: we are deeply moved by the sincerity, the positive attitude and the full frankness displayed by the leaders of the government of the people's republic of china during our friendly talks with them. this visit has achieved positive results. the people of the republic of iraq cherish a lofty friendship and respect for the friendly chinese people and highly appraise the firm stand taken by the people's republic of china in opposing world monopoly capital and u.s. imperialism and defending the rights of the oppressed peoples of the world, particularly those of the peoples of asia, africa and latin america.

he went on: iraq warmly greets the historic victory won by people's china at the current session of the united nations general assembly. iraq holds that the restoration to people's china of her lawful seat in the united nations, and china taking her lawful seat in the security council as one of its permanent members and the expulsion of the chiang kai-shek clique constitute a historic victory for all the forces opposing colonialism and imperialism, especially for the arab revolutionary forces. for the stand taken by people's china on the question of the destiny of the palestinian arabs is in conformity with the legitimate aspirations of the arab nation.

he said: the people's republic of china, by refusing to recognize the zionist entity "israel" and supporting the arab people's right to recover their land and eliminate the racist and expansionist entity of aggression, has given expression to the purest humanitarian and revolutionary concept. the people's republic of china has faithfully stood by the arab people at their most difficult moments.

he said: we consider the palestine question the central question of the arab revolutionary movement. the acts of aggression of "israel" are the logical outcome of the aggressive nature of the zionist entity, which was artificially created and imposed on palestine in contravention of the desire of the palestinian people who have become displaced.

al-samarrae pointed out: israel and its ally u.s. imperialism have all along pushed a logic of aggression, which is designed to compel the arabs to capitulate and accept a fait accompli. this we categorically reject and oppose. we hold that the palestinian people have full rights to their motherland, that their just struggle for the liberation of their occupied motherland must be supported, that their right to return to their homeland must be assured and that they be assured of enjoying full rights to self-determination. we hold that in order to truly and fundamentally end the tension in the middle east it is necessary to settle the palestine question thoroughly, totally and fundamentally, ensure the rights of the palestinian people and eliminate the consequences of the deprivation of the palestinian people in the years of aggression and war of their right to live in their own motherland.

al-samarrae stressed: imperialism is continuing to pursue a policy of aggression against the peoples. the peoples of viet nam, cambodia and laos are still subjected to frenzied attacks by the lackeys of the pentagon, and the people in asia, africa and latin america are still suffering from imperialist aggression, oppression and machination and racial discrimination. the republic of iraq reaffirms that it persists in its policy of opposing imperialism in the world, supports the right of all nations and peoples to self-determination, condemns the policies of aggression, plunder and racial discrimination and supports all the national liberation movements in asia, africa and latin america; it reaffirms that it abides by the charter and principles of the united nations and the norms of international law.

in his speech, vice-premier li hsien-nien said: in the past few days, the iraqi government delegation has held amicable and cordial talks with us. our two sides have exchanged views on the further strengthening of the friendly relations and co-operation between our two countries and on international issues of common interest. and today premier chou en-lai had a cordial meeting and a friendly conversation with the delegation. the delegation has also visited factories, schools and scenic spots and places of historical interest and made contacts with people of various walks of life of our country. your visit has further increased our mutual understanding and is of important significance to the strengthening of the friendship between the peoples of china and iraq and the development of the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries.

the chinese vice-premier said: the distinguished guests from iraq have expressed high appraisal and appreciation of the achievements of our socialist revolution and socialist construction and our country's role in international affairs. this is a friendly gesture to the chinese government and people as well as an encouragement to us. since the founding of our country, we have done some work and scored certain achievements under the leadership of the chinese communist party headed by chairman mao. but our work is far from sufficient; moreover, as we had to start with a poor legacy left by old china, our economy is still rather backward. although we have provided friendly countries with some aid, our capability has lagged behind our wish and falls far short of the hopes our friends place in us. the encouragement and hopes of our friends will help push us to do better in the future.

he said: the anti-imperialist struggle waged by the people of the world has always been an indivisible whole. in this struggle, the people of the world have sympathized with and supported one another. the chinese government and people and the people of iraq, palestine and other arab countries are comrades-in-arms standing on the same battlefront. we have always regarded the struggle of the palestinian and other arab peoples against u.s.-israeli aggression as our own struggle and as a support to us. the anti-imperialist struggle of the palestinian and other arab peoples is now in a new stage. although they will still encounter difficulties in their struggle, we are convinced that, so long as the palestinian and other arab peoples strengthen their unity, maintain vigilance, fear no threat, refuse to be taken in and persevere in struggle, they will surely be able to further advance their struggle against u.s.-israeli aggression and win final victory. the chinese government and people have all along sympathized with and supported the struggle of the palestinian and other arab peoples. we will remain for ever your reliable friends in your struggle against imperialism.

vice-premier li hsien-nien requested the distinguished guests to bring back the profound friendly sentiments of the chinese people to the friendly fighting people of iraq, palestine and of the entire arab world.

after the speeches, the band played the national anthems of china and iraq.

also present at the banquet were:

hsieh fu-min, chuang hsi-chuan and hu yu-chih, members of the n.p.c. standing committee; and

leading members of chinese government departments, the peking municipal revolutionary committee, the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and other organizations concerned chien chih-kuang, yi wen, chou hua-min, han tsung-cheng, pan yu-hung, tu hsing-yuan, jen pu-chai, hao chien-kang, yen chun, liu shao-wen, wang lei, ting hsi-lin, huang hou-min, li ching-chuan, ho ying, han li-yeh, yuan hua-ping, chai cheng-wen, ma jen-hui, chang cheng-teh, wang shou-jen and pai shou-yi.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were present.

a.k. makki, iraqi ambassador to the democratic people's republic of korea, and diplomatic officials of the iraqi embassy in peking were also present.

Iraqi Government Delegation Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 30, 1971)

the iraqi government delegation led by abdul khaliq al-samarrae, member of the revolutionary command council of the republic of iraq and member of the national and regional leadership of the arab baath socialist party, left here by special plane this morning on a visit to southern part of china. the delegation is accompanied by han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council; chi peng-fei, acting minister of foreign affairs; and peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; and several thousand people of the chinese capital.

thiounn prasith, minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, was present.

a send-off ceremony was held at the airport which flew the national flags of china and iraq. the band played the national anthems of iraq and china. delegation leader al-samarrae and the otner distinguished iraqi guests reviewed a guard of honour composed of men of the ground, naval and air forces of the p.l.a., the militia and the red guards, in the company of vice-premier li hsien-nien and others, and walked round the airport infield to bid farewell to the people. the airport was resounded with the beating of drums and gongs and the well-wishers shouted: "long live the friendship between the people of china and iraq exclamation" "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation"

present at the airport were a. k. makki, iraqi ambassador to the democratic people's republic of korea, nazar mahmoud adib, counsellor, and other diplomatic officials, of the iraqi embassy in peking.

also present were:

members of the standing committee of the national people's congress hsieh fu-min, chuang hsi-chuan and hu yu-chih; and

leading members of government departments, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's

association for friendship with foreign countries including chien chih-kuang, yi wen, chou hua-min, pan yu-hung, tu hsing-yuan, jen pu-chai, hao chien-kang, yen chun, liu shao-wen, ting hsi-lin, yuan hua-ping, ma jen-hui and chang cheng-teh.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were present.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Chinese Scientific and Technical Delegation Leaves Pyongyang for Home

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Dec. 29, 1971)

the chinese scientific and technical delegation led by sun hsiao-feng, chairman of the chinese side to the china-korea committee for scientific and technical cooperation and vice-minister of fuel and chemical industries, left pyongyang for home by train this morning. the delegation has attended the 12th session of the china-korea committee for scientific and technical cooperation and paid a friendly visit to korea.

present at the railway station to see the delegation off were: kong jin tae, chairman of the korean committee for foreign economic relations; won dong gu, chairman of the korean side to the korea-china committee for scientific and technical cooperation and vice-minister of chemical industry; and all members of the korean side to the committee.

present also were li yun-chuan, chinese ambassador to korea, and chen hsing-nung, economic counsellor of the chinese embassy.

during its stay in korea, the delegation visited mangyongdae -- home village of comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people. it also visited factories and farms in pyongyang, hamhung, kaesong, huichon and other cities and the palace of young pioneers in pyongyang. the delegation was accorded warm welcome by korean comrades-in-arms.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Comrade Ilie Verdet of Romania Receives Delegation of China Travel and Tourism Administrative Bureau

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Dec. 29, 1971)

comrade ilie verdet, member of the executive committee and permanent presidium of the central committee of the romanian communist party and first vice-chairman of the romanian council of ministers, received all members of the delegation of the china travel and tourism administrative bureau led by ti wen-wei at the building of the council of ministers yesterday. he had a cordial and friendly conversation with them.

present were ion cosma, member of the central committee of the romanian communist party and romanian minister of tourism, and constantin pirvulescu, deputy director-general of international tourism of the romanian ministry of tourism.

chang hai-feng, chinese ambassador to romania, was also present.

minister ion cosma met and had a friendly conversation with the chinese delegation on december 27. after the meeting comrade ion cosma gave a dinner in honour of the chinese guests.

Chinese Ambassador Gives Reception on Visit to Romania of Chinese Basketball and Volleyball Teams

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Dec. 29, 1971)

chang hai-feng, chinese ambassador to romania, gave a reception here yesterday evening on the visit to romania of the chinese women's basketball team and men's volleyball team with hsu chen-yu as leader and kuo chin-ling and chien cheng-hai as deputy leaders.

present at the reception were anghel alexe, president, marin birjega and leon teodorescu, vice-presidents, of the romanian national committee for physical culture and sports, responsible members of the romanian volleyball and basketball associations, and coaches, leaders and some of the members of the romanian national women's basketball team and men's volleyball team.

all members of the chinese women's basketball team and men's volleyball team were also present.

at the reception the guests and hosts had cordial conversations and proposed repeated toasts to the steady development of the friendship between the peoples and sportsmen of china and romania.

the chinese women's basketball team and men's volleyball team played their last friendly

matches here on december 26 respectively with romania's national women's basketball team and the "star" team of the men's volleyball team of the romanian armed forces.

present on the occasion were mihai gere, alternate member of the executive committee of the central committee of the romanian communist party and secretary of the r.c.p. central committee; aurel duma, member of the r.c.p. central committee and former romanian ambassador to china; anghel alexe; and other responsible members concerned. chinese ambassador chang hai-feng was also present.

during their stay in romania, the chinese sportsmen paid friendly visits to cluj, satu mare, oradea and tirgu mures cities, and had friendly matches with the local teams. they were cordially received and warmly welcomed by the units concerned and local people.

TIAOYUT'AI ISLANDS

Statement of Ministry of Foreign Affairs of People's Republic of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 30, 1971)

statement of the ministry of foreign affairs of the people's republic of china

december 30, 1971

in the past few years, the japanese sato government, ignoring the historical facts and the strong opposition of the chinese people, has repeatedly claimed that japan has the so-called "title" to china's territory of the tiaoyu and other islands and, in collusion with u.s. imperialism, has engaged in all kinds of activities to invade and annex the above-mentioned islands. not long ago, the u.s. congress and the japanese diet one after the other approved the agreement on the "reversion" of okinawa. in this agreement, the governments of the united states and japan flagrantly included the tiaoyu and other islands in the "area of reversion". this is a gross encroachment upon china's territorial integrity and sovereignty. the chinese people absolutely will not tolerate this exclamation

the fraud of the "reversion" of okinawa to japan jointly contrived by the u.s. and japanese governments is a new grave step to strengthen u.s.-japanese military collusion and to accelerate the revival of japanese militarism. the chinese government and people have consistently supported the japanese people's valiant struggle to smash the fraud of the "reversion" of okinawa and for the unconditional and complete recovery of okinawa, and they are strongly opposed to the u.s. and japanese reactionaries making a deal over china's territory of the tiaoyu and other islands and using this to sow seeds of discord in the friendly relations between the peoples of china and japan.

the tiaoyu and other islands have been china's territory since ancient times. back in the ming dynasty, these islands were already within china's sea defence areas; they were islands appertaining to china's taiwan but not to ryukyu, which is now known as okinawa. the boundary between china and ryukyu in this area lies between chihwei island and kume island and fishermen from china's taiwan have all along carried out productive activities on the tiaoyu and other islands. during the 1894 sino-japanese war, the japanese government stole these islands and in april 1895 it forced the government of the ching dynasty to conclude the unequal "treaty of shimonoseki" by which "taiwan, together with all islands appertaining to taiwan" and the penghu islands were ceded. now the sato government has gone to the length of making the japanese invaders' act of aggression of seizing china's territory in the past a ground for claiming that japan has the so-called "title" to the tiaoyu and other islands. this is sheer and outright gangster logic.

after world war ii, the japanese government illicitly handed over to the united states the tiaoyu and other islands appertaining to taiwan, and the united states government unilaterally declared that it enjoyed the so-called "administrative rights" over these islands. this in itself was illegal. on june 28, 1950, shortly after the founding of the people's republic of china, foreign minister chou en-lai, on behalf of the chinese government, strongly condemned u.s. imperialism for sending its seventh fleet to commit aggression against taiwan and the taiwan straits, and solemnly declared that the chinese people were determined to "recover taiwan and all territories belonging to china". now the u.s. and japanese governments have once again made an illicit transfer between themselves of china's tiaoyu and other islands. this encroachment upon china's territorial integrity and sovereignty cannot but arose the utmost indignation of the chinese people.

the ministry of foreign affairs of the people's republic of china hereby solemnly declares: tiaoyu island, huangwei island, chihwei island, nanhsiao island, peihsiao island, etc. are islands appertaining to taiwan. like taiwan, they have been an inalienable part of chinese territory since ancient times. it is utterly illegal for the u.s. and japanese governments to include china's tiaoyu and other islands in the so-called "area of reversion" in the okinawa "reversion" agreement. their act cannot in the least alter the sovereignty of the people's republic of china over her territory of the tiaoyu and other islands. the chinese people are determined to liberate taiwan exclamation the chinese people are determined to recover the tiaoyu and other islands appertaining to taiwan exclamation

Sato Government of Japan Plots to Annex Chinese Territory Tiaoyu and Other Islands by Utilizing Japan-US Okinawa "Reversion" Agreement

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 30, 1971)

in the course of railroading the so-called okinawa "reversion" agreement through the diet, japanese prime minister eisaku sato made a frenzied hue and cry claiming china's tiaoyu and other islands as "japanese territory". this shows that japanese militarism and u.s. imperialism are colluding with each other in accelerating the implementation of the scheme to annex china's territory.

according to a report of the kyodo news agency, sato said at a meeting of the upper house budget committee on november 9, "the senkaku islands (meaning china's tiaoyu and other islands -- editor) are under the administration of the united states as part of the ryukyu islands. it is clearly stated in this agreement that they will be returned to japan." japanese foreign minister takeo fukuda said at the same meeting, "this archipelago is japanese territory" and "the question of its defence will naturally be included in that of japan's."

the tiaoyu and other islands have always been china's territory from time immemorial. this is beyond question in the first place. sato and his ilk, by sophisticating and making a hue and cry, can only lay bare the aggressive ambition and impatience of the reactionary japanese government to seize china's tiaoyu and other islands and cannot change the historical fact by one jot.

in order to resist harassment by japanese invaders, the ming dynasty of china in 1556 appointed hu tsung-hsien as commander of the punitive force in charge of military action against the japanese invaders in the coastal provinces. the tiaoyu island, huangwei island, chihwei island and other islands were then within the scope of china's coastal defence. it was more specifically stated in the records of missions sent to the ryukyu islands by the ming and ching dynasties of china and in geographical and historical books that these islands belong to china and that the demarcation line between china and the ryukyu islands lies between the chihwei island and the kome island, namely, the present kume island.

in 1879, when li hung-chang, minister of foreign affairs of the ching dynasty of china, held negotiations with japan on the title over the ryukyu, both the chinese and japanese sides held that the ryukyu comprised 36 islands. the tiaoyu and other islands were not among those 36 islands at all.

the tiaoyu and other islands were under the jurisdiction of china for several centuries, and it was only in 1884 that the japanese "discovered" them. then, the japanese government at once plotted to annex them, but dared not lay its hands on them at that time. it was in 1895 when the defeat of the government of the ching dynasty in the sino-japanese war had become inevitable that these islands were seized by japan. then the japanese government compelled the government of the ching dynasty to sign

the "treaty of shimonoseki" which ceded "taiwan, together with all islands appertaining to taiwan" and the penghu islands to japan.

the above-mentioned historical facts provide ample evidence that the tiaoyu and other islands have been china's territory since ancient times and are appertaining to china's taiwan. the allegations that the so-called "senkaku islands" are "part of the ryukyu islands" can only expose the aggressive ambitions of the japanese reactionaries.

it is still more absurd that the united states wants to include china's territory tiaoyu and other islands it has occupied into the "area of reversion" in accordance with the okinawa "reversion" agreement. after world war ii, japanese imperialism returned taiwan and penghu islands to china. it was illegal in itself that japan handed over to the united states the tiaoyu and other islands appertaining to taiwan. in the first place the united states which occupied japan's okinawa after world war ii should return okinawa to japan completely and unconditionally. it has no right at all to include china's territory the tiaoyu and other islands under its illegal occupation into the "area of reversion".

in order to seize these chinese islands, the sato government has conducted all kinds of conspiratorial activities besides distorting historic facts and using gangster's logic in an attempt to create a fait accompli of japan's "possession" of these islands. in july 1970, a ryukyu coastal patrol ship sailed to the tiaoyu and other islands and illegally erected markers there indicating that they belong to the ryukyu group. in november 1970, the japanese reactionaries in collusion with the chiang kai-shek clique plotted to carry out first the so-called "joint development" by temporarily "shelving" the dispute over the title to these islands in an attempt to gain an upper hand in plundering the oil resources of the sea-bed and subsoil of the seas around these islands.

since the beginning of this year, side by side with the conclusion of the okinawa "reversion" agreement, the sato government have repeatedly clamoured that the tiaoyu and other islands are "japanese territory". it declared that it will "defend the senkaku islands" by force while "taking over the administrative rights" over okinawa from the united states. it openly decided to include the tiaoyu and other islands into the "air defense identification zone" of japan. this proves that japanese militarism attempts to occupy and annex china's territory by armed force once again.

all the deeds of the u.s.-japanese reactionaries toward the chinese territory the tiaoyu and other islands once again proved incontrovertibly that the so-called okinawa "reversion" agreement is a big fraud. it will not only enable u.s. imperialism to continue to occupy okinawa and "okinawanize" the whole japan proper, but will also encourage and support japanese militarism to commit aggression and expansion abroad.

the chinese people firmly support the japanese people's struggle for the immediate, complete and unconditional recovery of okinawa. they will never permit the japanese

militarists to take the opportunity to invade and annex china's territory and never allow the u.s.-japanese reactionaries to take the opportunity to poison the relations between the chinese and japanese peoples. the chinese people are determined to liberate taiwan. they are also determined to recover the tiaoyu and other islands appertaining to taiwan. whatever intrigues the u.s.-japanese reactionaries may play are futile.

CHINA AND UN

Huang Hua Requests President of UN Security Council to Ask UN Secretary General to Submit Report to Council on Implementation of Resolution on Indo-Pakistan Situation

(NCNA-English United Nations, Dec. 27, 1971)

huang hua, permanent representative of the people's republic of china to the u.n. security council, has requested the president of the u.n. security council to ask the u.n. secretary-general to submit immediately a report to the council on the implementation of the council's resolution 307 on the indo-pakistan situation.

in his letter dated december 24 to the president of the security council, huang hua said: "in view of the barbarous persecution and massacre of the pakistan people being carried out by the indian aggressor troops and the east pakistan rebels under their command in many parts of east pakistan, i have the honour to request your excellency to ask the secretary-general, in pursuance of operative paragraph 6 of security council resolution 307 (1971) adopted by the security council, to immediately submit a report to the security council on the implementation of the resolution and to keep the member states of the security council informed without delay on developments relating to the implementation of the resolution."

the letter also said that "attached herewith is a copy of the english text of the 22 december news release of china's hsinhua news agency on the massacre of the pakistan people by the indian aggressor troops and the east pakistan rebels. i would request you kindly to have this news release together with this letter circulated as an official document of the security council."

huang hua's letter was officially circulated on december 27.

Huang Hua Calls for Attention to East Pakistan Situation and Appropriate Action by UN Security Council and UN Secretary General

(NCNA-English United Nations, Dec. 29, 1971)

huang hua, permanent chinese representative to the u.n. security council, sent another letter to the president of the security council yesterday, pointing out that the aggravated slaughter and persecution of the pakistan people by indian aggressor troops constitutes a serious violation of the security council resolution 307 (1971). he calls for immediate attention and appropriate action by the security council and the u.n. secretary-general.

in the letter, huang hua says,

"in recent days, the indian aggressor troops and the east pakistan rebels under their command, far from stopping their barbarous slaughter and persecution of the pakistan people in many parts of east pakistan, have further aggravated this slaughter and persecution, which has reached appalling proportions. obviously, such a state of affairs is in serious violation of the provisions of security council resolution 307 (1971) and calls for immediate attention and appropriate action by the security council and the secretary-general of the united nations."

he says, "attached herewith is a copy of the 26 december news release of china's hsinhua news agency on the continued persecution of the pakistan people by the indian aggressor troops and the east pakistan rebels. i would request you kindly to have this news release together with this letter circulated as an official document of the security council."

CHINA AND US

Statement of Ministry of Foreign Affairs of People's Republic of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 29, 1971)

statement of the ministry of foreign affairs of the people's republic of china
december 29, 1971

in the past few days, u.s. imperialism has sent large numbers of aircraft to carry out successive and ever more violent bombings and raids against the democratic republic of viet nam, thus committing new barbarous crimes against the vietnamese people. on december 18 and 26, the ministry of foreign affairs of the democratic republic of viet nam issued two statements strongly condemning the u.s. imperialist war acts of aggression against north viet nam. the chinese government and people express their utmost indignation at the u.s. imperialist crimes of aggression and their firm support to the solemn and just stand of the ministry of foreign affairs of the democratic republic of viet nam as set forth in its statements.

the u.s. government's barbarous bombing of the democratic republic of viet nam has once again exposed the falsehood of its words of peace. three years ago it undertook to stop completely its bombing of north viet nam; yet in fact the bombing has been off and on as it desires, and it has never really acted on its promise. furthermore, it has repeatedly expressed itself for a negotiated settlement of the viet nam question, but up to now it has been unwilling to make a due and serious reply to the seven-point peace proposal of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam and has unreasonably obstructed the normal conduct of the paris talks. the u.s. government has talked glibly about ending the war in indochina, but actually it is stubbornly pursuing its so-called "vietnamization", "laotianization" and "khmerization" plans, striving to bolster its puppet regimes and obstinately dragging out its war of aggression by "using indochinese to fight indochinese" and "using asians to fight asians". recently the nixon government has openly declared that it will continue to step up its air strikes and take "the actions that are needed and necessary" to deal with the three indochinese peoples. all this fully shows that u.s. imperialism is intensifying and expanding the war in indochina under the smokescreen of talk about ending it.

to dispatch aircraft to invade and attack the democratic republic of viet nam is evidence that u.s. imperialism has suffered disastrous defeats on the indochinese battlefields and is making a desperate struggle. recently, the heroic vietnamese, laotian and cambodian peoples, closely coordinating with each other and concerting their operations, have launched fierce attacks against the enemy and won inspiring victories on the south viet nam battlefield and particularly along highway 6 in cambodia and on the plain of jars in laos, landing the u.s. aggressors and their lackeys in an even more serious predicament. in raiding north viet nam, the u.s. aggressors look fierce, but are in fact very weak; they cannot in the least intimidate the heroic vietnamese people, nor save themselves from defeat on the indochinese battlefield as a whole. this act of aggression on the part of u.s. imperialism has already suffered severe punishment at the hands of the armed forces and people of north viet nam. should it obdurately cling to its course and persist in and expand its war of aggression, it will only meet with even more disastrous defeats.

the chinese government and people are closely watching the aggressive moves of u.s. imperialism in indochina. the chinese people's stand in supporting the vietnamese and other indochinese peoples in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation is firm and unshakable. so long as u.s. imperialism does not stop its aggression, the chinese people will exert their utmost to support and assist the vietnamese and other indochinese peoples in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation till complete victory.

Friendly American Personage Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 29, 1971)

friendly american personage koji ariyoshi arrived here by air this evening for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

he was greeted at the airport by leading members of the host organization ma chia-chun and hu hung-fan, and koji's friend in peking dr. ma hai-teh (george hatem).

American Progressive Students Delegation Visits Peking Physical Culture Institute

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 29, 1971)

the american progressive students delegation led by cheryl hill and jerry tung visited the peking physical culture institute here this afternoon. chiang ching, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, keng piao, head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, and wang meng, chairman of the physical culture and sports commission, saw table tennis, traditional chinese boxing and gymnastic exhibitions together with the american friends.

in high spirits, the american friends entered the arena after the exhibitions and warmly shook hands with the chinese sportsmen and joined them in singing revolutionary songs in a scene of warm friendship.

the american friends visited the institute's gymnasiums, indoor track and indoor swimming pool and were warmly welcomed by teachers and students.

accompanying the american friends on their visit were leading members of chinese organizations concerned feng hsuan, li ching-chuan and chen chih-hsiung.

CHINA AND USSR

Soviet Revisionism Reveals Its Renegade Features Once Again, Write Tibetan Students

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 29, 1971)

tibetan students of the central institute for nationalities, all emancipated serfs, have written an article entitled "soviet revisionism reveals its renegade features once again". the full text of the article follows:

the soviet news agency has recently dished up an anti-china article entitled "india-pakistan conflict and china" and surreptitiously had it published by a bulgarian paper, being afraid of publishing it in the soviet union. this article goes so far as to shamelessly describe the counter-revolutionary rebellion plotted by the dalai traitorous clique in 1959 under the instigation and backing of the indian government as a "tibetan uprising". it describes the traitor dalai as "tibetan insurrectionist" and the tens of thousands of tibetan inhabitants forcibly abducted by him under the indian government's instigation as "taking refuge in india in order to avoid death", etc. this is a complete distortion of history, a frenzied attack on the chinese people of various nationalities and a serious provocation against the million of emancipated tibetan serfs. we lodge the strongest protest with the soviet revisionist renegade clique against this.

as everybody knows, the treacherous dalai clique is just a handful of traitors. their counter-revolutionary armed rebellion abetted and backed by the indian government was a futile attempt to divide the motherland and turn tibet into india's "protectorate" so as to maintain the darkest, most reactionary, most savage and cruelest serfdom in the world and force us serfs to be their beasts of burden forever. but we can no longer allow this handful of traitors to do as they like. we resolutely support the people's liberation army in suppressing the rebellion. under the wise leadership of chairman mao and the communist party of china, democratic reform was accomplished; from then on tibet obtained a new life and we emancipated serfs became the masters of the society and state.

the soviet revisionist renagade clique vociferously profess to "inherit lenin's behest", but now you laud the traitor dalai as an "insurrectionist". do you call the counter-revolutionary armed rebellion of the white guards put down by the soviet worker-peasant red army led by the great lenin at that time as "uprising"? are you trying to revise the correct verdict on kolchako and denikin and call them "insurrectionists"?

backed by soviet revisionist social-imperialism, the indian expansionists collected a handful of secessionists for insolent interference in pakistan's internal affairs and brazenly launched a large-scale armed aggression against pakistan, thrusting a so-called "bangla desh" puppet regime into east pakistan. how strikingly similar are their action today and india's instigation of the rebellion in tibet then exclamation

by their perverse actions, the soviet revisionists have made themselves notorious and isolated, further revealing their aggressive nature as social-imperialism. to extricate themselves from their predicament, they have gone so far as to confuse right and wrong and oppose china frantically with a view to deceiving the world people. standing openly on the side of a handful of serf-owners, they even sing praises of the traitors dalai. they have done what their forbear khrushchov dared not do openly. their shameless anti-china actions cannot harm the chinese people even in the least but only show to what despicable depth these renegades have degenerated.

the chinese people have quite an experience of the indian expansionists' subversive and divisive plot and our tibetan people were its direct victims. we resolutely support the pakistan people in resisting the indian expansionists' savage aggression and in their just struggle to safeguard national unity and territorial integrity. we have seen more clearly the rapacious nature of soviet revisionism from its crimes in supporting the indian reactionaries in their armed aggression against pakistan. wolves in sheep's skin are still wolves. we must be most highly vigilant and always ready to frustrate the new plots of soviet revisionist social-imperialism.

CHINA AND PDR YEMEN

Chairman Robaya Inspects Working Site of Chinese Well Drilling Team

(NCNA-English Aden, Dec. 28, 1971)

salem robaya ali, chairman of the presidential council of the people's democratic republic of yemen, inspected on december 26 the working site of the chinese well drilling technical team and the makhzan hospital where the chinese medical team are working, both in the third province of the country.

during his inspection, responsible members of these two chinese teams reported to chairman robaya the progress of their work. chairman robaya had a cordial and friendly talk with the chinese technicians and medical personnel and expressed his deep concern for their living conditions.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

May Friendship between People of China and Yugoslavia Grow Daily

- Feature story on Yugoslav industrial exhibition in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 29, 1971)

an atmosphere of friendship between the people of china and yugoslavia has prevailed at the peking exhibition centre since the yugoslav industrial exhibition opened here on december 15.

the exhibition shows the chinese people the results of industrial construction in yugoslavia and brings them the profound friendship of the yugoslav people.

inside the main exhibition hall one is struck by dozens of huge photographs depicting valiant struggles of the yugosalv people against the german and italian fascist aggressors under very difficult conditions more than twenty years ago and showing the exchange of visits by government delegations and the people of the two countries in the past few years. in the past fortnight, more than 200,000 workers, peasants, soldiers, government functionaries, scientists and technicians of peking have visited the exhibition. they admire the yugoslav people's spirit of defying brute force and daring to struggle resolutely against foreign aggressors, and rejoice over the development of the relations between china and yugoslavia.

wei hua-chun, who had visited yugoslavia as head of the chinese exhibition group attending the international fair in zagreb in september, saw the yugoslav industrial exhibition in the company of some yugoslav friends. he spoke of the warm reception accorded to the chinese exhibition group in zagreb. he said: "china's pavilion received many-sided assistance from the yugoslav zagreb international fair. we were deeply impressed by the yugoslav people's friendship for the chinese people. we believe that the yugoslav industrial exhibition in peking will further promote the friendship and mutual understanding between the people of china and yugoslavia and the trade relations and other friendly exchanges between the two countries."

the peking exhibition centre displayed more than 500 exhibits of yugoslav-made machinery, ships, vehicles and other industrial goods or their models. yugoslav workers operated various machines for the visitors and won general praise. a visitor said: "the exhibition enables us to see the achievements of yugoslavia's industrial construction as well as the wisdom, diligence and courage of the yugoslav people. it is conducive to our understanding of yugoslavia and to the friendship

between the people of china and yugoslavia."

chinese and yugoslav workers and technicians were often seen talking about friendship and exchanging technical tips. yugoslav friends had a dozen discussions with chinese technicians on metallurgy, shipbuilding, mining equipment and other technical matters. this helped exchange technical experience and promote mutual understanding. while discussing power techniques, a yugoslav friend said: "this is the first time for me to come to china. although i have been here only a few days, i deeply feel that the chinese people are very friendly. i hope that more chinese friends will visit yugoslavia."

technicians of the china ocean shipping company and the tientsin inland shipping company visited the exhibition and were invited by the yugoslav friends to a discussion on shipbuilding. an engineer from the yugoslav split shipyard, who had met with chinese technicians visiting yugoslavia, said that he was glad to be able to come to china and meet and talk with more chinese colleagues. the chinese technicians at the discussion expressed deep thanks for the friendly sentiments shown by the yugoslav friends.

on the eve of the close of the exhibition, the yugoslav industrial exhibition group gave a banquet in honour of the chinese staff helping with the exhibition. the banquet was filled with an atmosphere of friendship between the people of china and yugoslavia. the chinese and yugoslav friends reviewed the days they had worked together amicably and expressed gratification at the fact that the exhibition contributes to promoting mutual understanding between china and yugoslavia and strengthening the friendship between the people of the two countries. they toasted the continuous development of this friendship and the further growth of the relations of economic cooperation between the two countries.

Yugoslav Industrial Exhibition in Peking Closes Successfully

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 29, 1971)

yugoslavia's first industrial exhibition held in peking came to a successful close this afternoon.

the exhibition was formally inaugurated on december 15 at the peking exhibition centre. it drew more than 200,000 visitors in the past 15 days. with a large amount of exhibits and photographs, the exhibition gave an account of yugoslavia's achievements in industrial construction. the holding of the exhibition bespoke the friendship between the people of china and yugoslavia. it was well received by the people and drew favourable comments from them.

vice-premier li hsien-nien; kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; wu teh, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; and leading members of government departments concerned including chi peng-fei, pai hsiang-kuo, li shui-ching and chien chih-kuang visited the exhibition and were given a warm and friendly reception by rudi kolak, leader of the yugoslav economic delegation, and dusan strujic, director of the yugoslav industrial exhibition group. li hsien-nien, kuo mo-jo and others wrote on the visitors' book, wishing for the growth of friendship between the two countries and peoples of china and yugoslavia.

Chinese Ambassador to Yugoslavia Fetes Delegation of South Vietnam Youth Union for Liberation

(NCNA-English Belgrade, Dec. 29, 1971)

tseng tao, chinese ambassador to yugoslavia, gave a banquet here yesterday in honour of the visiting delegation of south viet nam youth union for liberation led by vo kong trung, member of the central committee of the union.

the banquet was attended by chu li-ching, counsellor, and yuan yun-lou, military attache, of the chinese embassy here.

the banquet was permeated with militant friendship between the peoples of china and viet nam; the hosts and guests wished each other great victory in the struggle against u.s. imperialism.

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INDOCTRINATION OF PLA

Gather Together the Wisdom of the Masses, Smash Idealism Tellingly

- An account of how the regimental Party committee of a certain unit of the PLA stationed in Paoting district conscientiously studied the use of historical materialism as a guide to revolutionary practice and effectively insured the victorious progress of the work of the whole regiment along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, December 26, 1971)

(NCNA dispatch from Shihchiachuang, December 25) The regimental Party committee of a certain unit of the PLA stationed in Paoting district, has studied over again with reference to reality great leader Chairman Mao's teaching, "The people, and the people alone, are the motive force in the making of world history," established the viewpoint of historical materialism, and tellingly smashed historical idealism. By means of this kind of study, the Party committee has raised its theoretical and ideological level and improved the style of its leadership. By trusting the masses, relying on them and gathering their wisdom together, it has effectively insured the victorious progress of the work of the whole regiment along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

The Party committee of this regiment is an advanced collective in maintaining the study of Chairman Mao's works. Since the 2nd plenum of the 9th Party Congress, committee members have been reading more conscientiously the works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao, diligently studying and grasping the viewpoint of historical materialism and vigorously criticizing such historical idealistic reactionary fallacies as the "masses are backward" and "genius above everything else" spread by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind of political swindlers. In the study, every body is able to point out that the masses are the masters of history, and

that the belief that slaves are the makers of history or that heroes are the makers of history represents two fundamentally opposing viewpoints of history. To win victory in the revolution, Party members must fulfill the tasks handed them by the Party and it is imperative for them to maintain the materialist historical viewpoint and oppose the idealistic historical viewpoint consciously.

For a year and more, members of the Party committee of this regiment have maintained the use of this basic Marxist viewpoint as a guide to their actions, and no matter what task they are carrying out and what kind of difficulty they are encountering, they firmly believe that "the masses are the real heroes" and boldly urge each and every cadre and fighter to express his view and devise means to enable the difficulty to be smoothly resolved.

For example, when drawing up the fiscal plan for work at the beginning of this year in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching that plans and targets must be submitted to the masses for discussion, they convened an enlarged meeting of the Party committee, drew the cadres and fighters of company units into the discussion, and by giving full play to democracy, enabled the planning work and the targets drawn up to be more realistic and applicable. In the course of implementation, by constantly going deep into the masses, and working together with them, they have summed up in time the experience of the masses for popularization, set in motion the activism of the masses and insured the implementation of the plan. In the summing up work toward the end of the year, by mobilizing the masses from top to bottom, they have directed everybody to arm themselves with the "two-points method" to sum up the work of the whole regiment, affirm results, correct shortcomings and ascertain orientation which further stimulated the will of the commanders and fighters of the regiment.

In normal routine work, members of the Party committee have always regarded whether to trust the masses or to trust themselves as a question of principle of whether to maintain the materialistic historical viewpoint or to maintain the idealistic historical viewpoint.

When faced with a problem, they generally trust the masses and rely on them. When grasping the preparation against combat training in the company, regimental commander Li Chia-jung, the deputy secretary of the regimental Party committee, discovered that in mechanized troop maneuvers, the unit experienced difficulties with the cooking of food. He thought the matter over but failed to come up with a proper solution. However, he believed that the masses could certainly solve this problem, so he handed it to the masses and fighters of the company, groped in the dark and studied together with them and very quickly invented a method involving the use of heat from the engine of the vehicles for the cooking of rice, thereby insuring that the unit could have hot rice and food in time during troop maneuvers and solved one of the problems in training the company in preparation for war. After the incident he said, "My own ability is limited, but the masses have an inexhaustible source of wisdom."

Deputy political commissar Chang P'ei-hua, a standing committee of the Party committee doing support-the-Left work in a certain construction

project office in Paoting, encountered quite a bit of difficulty when providing leadership for a certain item of construction, because of the high standard of the project, the shortage of time and the complexity of the work. Bearing in mind Chairman Mao's teaching "One of the basic principles of the Communist Party is to rely directly on the revolutionary masses" and firmly believing that the masses have potentially inexhaustible enthusiasm for socialism, he went deep onto the scene, uncovered problems and formulated means of solving them together with the workers, labor models and technicians, and by relying on the wisdom of the masses, triumphed over various difficulties, successfully completed the task qualitatively half a month ahead of schedule and saved a large amount of state funds.

Chairman Mao teaches, "Maintain close contact with the people, do not indulge in empty talk." From the practice of struggle this regimental Party committee realizes that in order to maintain historical materialism it is necessary to maintain going deep into the masses for investigation and study. Because of that for a long time the members of the Party committee aside from taking part in essential meetings at the top have spent most of their time working and living at the basic level, modestly learning from the cadres and fighters of the company units, making timely summing up of experience and improving leadership work. For a time, after the criticism and repudiation of the purely military viewpoint pushed by P'eng Te-huai and Lo Jui-ch'ing, Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind of political swindlers once again waved a "red flag" to oppose the red flag, disseminated armchair political fallacies and set politics against military affairs in an endeavor to interfere with Chairman Mao's proletarian army building line.

How should Chairman Mao's army building line be correctly maintained and interference from the "Left" and right reactionary line opposed? The regimental Party committee in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching "Go deep into one spot, gain experience, and give impetus to the whole," went in great numbers to the basic level for investigation and study. The 2nd Company of this regiment has in the struggle against the "Left" and Right bourgeois military line resolutely carried out work in accordance with Chairman Mao's unified and military viewpoint and had correctly drawn a line of distinction between the purely military viewpoint and training troops for the revolution and between armchair politics and placing politics in command, which not only opposed the purely military viewpoint of paying no heed to politics, but also opposed any kind of armchair politics.

From the beginning to the end the leaders of the 2nd Company maintained placing politics in command, trained troops for the revolution in a solid down-to-earth manner and strengthened the all-round fighting ability of the company unit. Even as the members of the regimental Party committee were making investigation, they were at the same time studying and summing up, and after 40 to 50 days of observation, obtained a profound revelation and education. They summed up and popularized the experience of the firm implementation of Chairman Mao's army building line, the drawing of the line of distinction, and the conscious training of troops for the revolution of the 2nd Company to give a further impetus to the work of the whole regiment.

In going deep into the masses for investigation and study, this regimental Party committee not only seriously listens to the views of the masses and modestly learns from them, but also maintains the use of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought to analyze the various views of the masses, and proceeding from the basic interests of the revolution, pools the correct views and upholds them.

At the beginning of this year, Tu Sung-p'ing, the secretary of the regimental Party committee, for the sake of successfully carrying out education for the unit in ideology and political line, led a work team and went deep into the 9th Company to set up a test point. By consulting with the masses on problems encountered he talked in succession with more than 30 cadres and fighters as well as went deep into the squads to study and discuss things together with the fighters, and heard a great many suggestions on how to carry out education in ideology and political line well.

Taking the suggestions of the masses, he studied the relevant teachings of Chairman Mao, armed himself with the thought of Mao Tse-tung, and conscientiously made an analysis of them. By discarding the dross and selecting the essential, by eliminating the false and retaining the truth and by drawing from the strong points of the others to cover up shortcomings, he induced a better method. It is this: In the education in ideology and political line, it is necessary to first conduct education in the Party's basic line. In the education in the Party's basic line it is necessary to lay emphasis on guiding the fighters to study some basic concepts of Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking, to deeply understand the content of the basic line and to solve some muddled up cognition ideologically. By means of this method of education, the 9th Company effectively strengthened the understanding of the commanders and fighters toward the Party's basic line. The regimental committee gathered the political instructors of the various companies to the 9th Company for study, and the experience of the 9th Company was rapidly popularized in the whole regiment with successful results.

Tu Sung-p'ing said with deep emotion, "In order to maintain historical materialism, it is necessary to listen modestly to the views of the masses. However, due to various causes, different interpretations are invariably produced among the masses on a single problem, and some of the views would unavoidably be one-sided. Under such a situation the leading members should, proceeding from the basic interests of the revolution, be good at collecting the correct views, for only in that way could correct leadership be applied."

"The change in world outlook is something fundamental." In the practice of struggle this regimental Party committee has realized that the struggle between materialistic historical viewpoint and idealistic historical viewpoint is a struggle between two fundamentally antagonistic world outlooks. Only by consciously transforming one's subjective world simultaneous with the transforming of the objective world could a fighter of the proletarian revolution establish a historical materialistic viewpoint, consciously oppose the encroachment of historical idealism and faithfully implement the Party's line.

In the three great revolutionary movements, comrades of the committee have regularly in close association with ideological reality conscientiously studied Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, consciously combated self and repudiated revisionism and washed away their idealistic spirit. Party committee members who have joined the revolution for a longer period of time are paying attention to get rid of the word "old." They have succeeded in establishing a firmer concept of trusting the masses the older they are and the greater their experience is. Party committee members who have been promoted faster are paying attention to doing away with "officious" air. The higher the position the better their attitude is in learning from the masses. Party committee members who have made more outstanding achievements in their work are paying attention to getting rid of the word "complacency." They have regarded the achievements obtained as a new starting point for continuing study and advance.

Deputy regimental commander Ts'ui Lung-jui, a standing member of the Party committee, while taking part in the "three-in-one" combination leading body of the hsien and serving as chairman of the hsien revolutionary committee, made some positive achievements in work, and surrounded by an ocean of praise thought that he had "more or less" done his work. This was misplacing the position of the individual and the masses and crediting the achievements to his own account. That was an idealistic mentality inconsistent with reality. Having become aware of this point, he continued to learn from the masses with a more modest attitude and greater enthusiasm, and together with the people of the whole hsien struggle arduously, further developed the excellent situation and scored a fresh victory in revolution and production.

Chu Chih-chien, the director of the political office of the regiment, once led some of the company units to an outside area to carry out training. On the basis of his years of experience in political work he advanced a plan for strengthening political work in training work and called for the political instructors of company units to make arrangements for carrying out the plan. The majority of the comrades agreed with his idea, but a small number of the comrades criticized him for "not having grasped the point."

When Chu Chih-chien heard that he felt his face redden and thought that the criticism was ill deserved. When the meeting was over he studied over again Chairman Mao's relevant teachings on correctly dealing with the views of the masses and discovered through examination that because he had been accustomed to hearing the majority agreeing with his views he therefore found the dissenting view of the minority "irritating." He realized that this kind of mentality was caused by the idealist spirit of "the leaders are all wise."

The next day, he went deep into the training area and carried out meticulous investigation and study. Just as expected he discovered that some places in the political work plan he put forward were inconsistent with reality. He once again called a meeting of political instructors, first made a conscientious self-criticism and later let the companies which had carried out ideology

and political work well introduce their experience, unfolded a thorough-going discussion and amended the original plan. On the basis of the result of the execution of the new plan the role of guaranteeing and placing politics in command of military affairs was further promoted and the training task was completed in a satisfactory manner.

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COLLECTIVE LEADERSHIP

Perfect the Party Committee System and Guarantee the Party's Collective Leadership

- Members of Party committees at various levels in No. 1 Mine of Yunnan Provincial Metallurgical Department consciously uphold the Party's centralized leadership

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 25, 1971)

(According to NCNA Kunming) Under the guidance of the line of unity and victory of the 9th Party Congress, members of Party committees at various levels in No. 1 Mine of Yunnan Provincial Metallurgical Department strive to strengthen regard for the Party, consciously uphold the Party's centralized leadership and have won new victories in grasping revolution and promoting production.

No. 1 Mine of Yunnan Provincial Metallurgical Department is a modern mine complete with 20-odd basic-level units including mines, dressing plants, refining plants, repair shops, transportation departments and scientific research units, etc. Ever since the establishment of the new Party committee, members of Party committees at various levels in this mine have been studying Chairman Mao's "On Strengthening the Party Committee System" and "Methods of Work of Party Committees," etc., incessantly strengthening their regard for the Party, conscientiously implementing democratic centralism and consciously and upholding the Party's system of democratic centralism.

One day the Party committee of No. 101 Mine held a meeting to discuss the question of assignment of leading cadres to a work region. The Party committee secretary Yang Hsüeh-k'ai thought he had stayed in selected spots in this work region and was quite familiar with the situation of the cadres there. Consequently he proposed promoting two basic-level cadres to fill the principal leadership positions of the work region. But it was later discovered that the masses were dissatisfied with the decision. Upon noticing this, Yang Hsüeh-k'ai went back to his work region again to listen to the views of the masses. In the meantime he also solicited views from other comrades of the standing committee of the Party committee. After an investigation he realized that his way of thinking was one-sided and superficial and that when he handled this question he failed to allow other members of the Party committee to express their opinion and develop the role of the "squad members" well.

So Yang Hsüeh-k'ai convened a second Party committee meeting and organized everybody for a study of Chairman Mao's teaching, "The Party committee system is an important Party institution for insuring collective leadership and preventing any individual from monopolizing the conduct of affairs" as well as a series of other teachings concerning the practice of democratic centralism. Yang Hsüeh-k'ai himself took the initiative in criticizing his own poor democratic style and conducted a serious self-criticism.

Encouraged by him, several of the standing committee members examined their shortcoming of not having fully expressed their dissenting opinions at Party committee meetings. This spirit of criticism and self-criticism among the secretary and members of the Party committee strengthened revolutionary unity in the leadership squad, further unified everybody's ideas and strengthened the Party's centralized leadership.

At the beginning of this year when the Party committee of No. 102 Mine discussed and set the state production target for the year, Party committee secretary Chang Kuei-fang conducted investigation and study and proposed to go forward on the basis of last year's production increase. However, some comrades had an opposite view at that time, thinking that the ore body had changed greatly and the quality of ores was lowered; therefore extractable deposits had decreased. Consequently they favored a lowering of this year's production target.

Now which view was nearer to reality? Chang Kuei-fang led everybody to conduct concrete analysis on the subjective and objective conditions of the mines this year and to study Chairman Mao's teachings, "We must admit that there are difficulties, analyze the difficulties and struggle against the difficulties" and "Matter can be transformed into spirit and spirit can be transformed into matter," etc. After repeated discussions, members of the Party committee unified their understanding and everybody began to mobilize the masses. Finally they formulated a production plan which had plenty of leeway and provided for some production increase. This plan was supported by the broad masses of workers in No. 102 Mine and it effectively guided the mine to fulfill its production targets. At present this mine has already fulfilled its state production targets for the entire year.

As the situation of revolution and production throughout this mine becomes more and more favorable, members of Party committees at various levels in this mine bear firmly in mind Chairman Mao's teaching, "Avoid becoming arrogant. To the leaders, this is a question of principle as well as an important condition for maintaining unity." They are conscientiously developing a movement against arrogance and self-complacency and humbly receiving the supervision and criticism of the masses. As a result, they have further strengthened the revolutionary unity of the leadership squad.

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DEMOCRATIC CENTRALISM

Party Committee of Shengli Coal Mine of Fushun Conscientiously Practices Democratic Centralism and Strengthens Revolutionary Unity By Promptly Placing Problems on the Table for Solution

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 25, 1971)

(NCNA Shenyang) Under the guidance of the line of unity and victory of the 9th Party Congress, the Party committee of Shengli Coal Mine of Fushun conscientiously practices democratic centralism in the Party. When problems arise, members of the Party committee would promptly place them on the table and unify understanding with Mao Tse-tung's thought. This practice has continuously strengthened the revolutionary unity of the "squad members" and made it possible for them to lead the broad masses of Party members and the masses to advance triumphantly along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Ever since its establishment, the Party committee of this mine paid great attention to developing the Party's democratic working style and to strengthening the unity of the "squad members" on the basis of the principle of Mao Tse-tung's thought. As a result, the leadership squad became quite democratic. However, since some of the leading comrades had ideological misgivings, they failed to place problems on the table promptly when these arose.

Once the Party committee decided to appoint a principal responsible comrade and a committee member in charge of production to assume responsibility for grasping the project of expansion of the dressing plant. After work was started on the entire project, the Party committee appointed another committee member who was concurrently vice chairman of the revolutionary committee to grasp this project directly in order to strengthen the leadership. Now this vice chairman thought that it was a little improper for him to grasp this project because each member of the Party committee should have his special responsibility and he was responsible for work connected with the congress of workers' representatives. But he did not express his opinion. This resulted in a lack of coordination with the other two leading members during work, which once affected the normal progress of the project.

This matter drew the attention of the Party committee and all its members studied repeatedly with reference to reality Chairman Mao's teaching, "Place problems on the table. 'Squad leaders' must do so and committee members must also do so." This made everybody realize profoundly that to place problems on the table was not simply a question of method but a question of principle concerning the correct handling of contradictions in the Party and the strengthening of unity of the Party. If we fail to place the leadership squad's problems on the table promptly, we can only cause more and more problems to arise as well as make contradictions more and more conspicuous and the barrier between one another greater and greater. This will affect the Party's unity and weaken its centralized leadership.

After understanding was elevated that Party committee member responsible for work connected with the congress of workers' representatives voluntarily

placed his way of thinking on the table. Then, everybody helped him to understand the relation between the division of work and cooperation and that between the over-all situation and a part of it. Finally he actively assumed responsibility over the leadership of this project. This study also made other members of the Party committee impose strict requirements on themselves, strive to speak out what was in their minds and consciously keep what was good and correct what was wrong for the interest of the people.

The Party committee of this mine realized in the course of practice that to make the "squad members" speak up and fully express their views, the secretary and deputy secretary of the Party committee must practice the democratic working style, broaden the channels of communication, conscientiously listen to various dissenting views and correctly implement the Party's democratic centralism.

Not long ago the miners' club needed repair which necessitated the appropriation of some funds. At that time a deputy secretary of the Party committee approved this appropriation without any discussion in the Party committee. Some of the Party committee members did disagree with this approval; but they thought since the deputy secretary had already done it, it was not very proper to say anything. As a result, they did not present their critical views to him. But after he himself became aware of this, he voluntarily conducted a profound examination at a Party committee meeting and criticized his own bad working style of going his way in connection with a relatively important matter without submitting it to the Party committee for collective discussion. In this way his spirit of self-criticism profoundly educated other members of the Party committee, eliminated their anxiety and gave them courage to place problems on the table to be analyzed with Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought for the sake of unifying understanding.

The Party committee of Shengli Mine also realized from practice that to place problems on the table in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, we must conscientiously remold our world outlook and perseveringly give first priority to revolutionary interests. Consequently, the Party committee of this mine constantly and seriously study Marxist, Leninist and Chairman Mao's books in close relation with ideological reality, use Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought as a weapon to struggle against various unproletarian ideas, strive to proceed from the interest of the Party and people and persevere in the correct principle under any circumstances, and incessantly strengthen the revolutionary unity between the leadership of the Party committee and the committee members.

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BIOGRAPHIC

Comrade Yü Chieh, Secretary of the Heilungkiang Provincial CCP Committee Passed Away

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 25, 1971)

(NCNA December 24) Comrade Yü Chieh (于 杰), secretary of the Heilungkiang Provincial CCP Committee and concurrently vice chairman of the Heilungkiang Provincial Revolutionary Committee, died of illness after unsuccessful medical treatment in Peking on December 20, 1971, at the age of 54.

A memorial service was held for Comrade Yü Chieh at Papaoshan Revolutionary Cemetery this afternoon.

* * *

IDEOLOGICAL STRUGGLE

Actively Develop Ideological Struggle, Continue To Strengthen Party Unity

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 29, 1971)

(NCNA dispatch from Sining, December 28) In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "It means starting from the desire for unity, resolving contradictions through criticism or struggle and arriving at a new unity on a new basis," the Party committee of the Tsinghai Provincial No. 3 Building Construction Company has by correctly unfolding inner-Party ideological struggle and strengthening revolutionary unity within the Party committee, insured centralized Party leadership, and the situation in revolution and production is getting better and better.

Since the setting up of the Party committee of this company in September 1969, it has regularly studied the history of the struggle between the two lines within the Party as well as Chairman Mao's teachings on inner-Party struggle. Since the 2nd plenum of the 9th Party Congress, members of the Party committee have again further studied conscientiously in conjunction with repudiate-revisionism and rectification such works of Marx and Lenin as "Manifesto of the Communist Party" and "The State and Revolution," vigorously criticized the crimes of Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind of political swindlers in sabotaging and splitting Party unity, and raised their consciousness in correctly unfolding inner-Party ideological struggle and strengthening revolutionary unity.

From practice the Party committee of this company realizes that in order to correctly unfold inner Party struggle and attain the goal of strengthening unity, it is necessary to diligently study and apply materialist dialectics, correctly analyze and solve contradictions, and work successfully to change contradictions. There are two standing members of the Party committee who in the past, because of differences of opinion in work, had gradually become prejudiced against each other. In order to solve this problem, the principal leading member of the Party committee personally made an in-depth study of the process covering the cause of emergence and development of the contradiction between these two, adopted the method of holding individual talks with them and listened fully to their views. On the question of who was right or who was wrong, he did not simply act as "referee," but marshalled facts, discussed reasons, studied the line of the Party's "9th Congress" with them and helped them untie the knot. After a period of assistance, these two were able in succession to understand their own mistakes, and they made self-criticism, forgave each other and strengthened revolutionary unity.

In the course of leading the "squad members" in developing inner-Party ideological struggle, the squad leaders and deputy squad leaders of the Party committee of this company pay special attention to setting a strict demand on themselves and that plays an active part in strengthening revolutionary unity among the "squad members." Once, because of the influence

of the erroneous idea that "it is safe to grasp revolution" and "to grasp production is dangerous," a standing committee member in charge of production was not active and aggressive enough, and passed some concrete problems concerning production leadership on to the No. 1 person. The office of the secretary of the Party committee was always filled with people coming for instructions and making reports.

In the light of this phenomenon some of the cadres criticized the Party secretary for not letting the "squad members" play their parts. At first the secretary of the Party committee was unable to see things in the proper light, for he felt that it was not as if he had been actively trying to monopolize work. Later, on thinking things over, he discovered that it was the mentality "to regard oneself as all-powerful" and "to regard oneself as infallible" that made all the trouble, and because of that he had not properly looked after the ideological work of the standing committee member in charge of production or give full play to the leadership role of the whole Party committee regarding economic work. Therefore, he immediately made a serious self-criticism at a meeting of the Party committee and not only deeply examined and criticized his own arrogance and complacency, but also voluntarily examined his own shortcoming in not giving enough support and help to the standing committee member in charge of production. The spirit in which the secretary of the Party committee dealt so strictly with himself and his voluntary shouldering of responsibility provided everyone with a profound lesson, and the standing committee member in charge of production also made a severe self-criticism.

For the past two years, owing to the active development of inner-Party ideological struggle, the Party committee of this company has enabled its members to continue and strengthen Party-mindedness. That has led to the appearance of a political situation in which the whole company is united as one from top to bottom as well as united in action, and a vigorous scene in both revolution and production has appeared.

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MACHINE-BUILDING

Our Country's Machine Industrial Front Shows Thriving Development

- Rendering service for speeding up realization of farm mechanization and for the big battle of mining

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 25, 1971)

(Based on an NCNA dispatch, December 24) The broad mass of workers, cadres and technical personnel on our country's machine-building industrial front have conscientiously and thoroughly implemented the line of unity for victory of the 9th Party Congress as well as the guideline of "taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor" in developing the national economy, rendering service for the accelerated realization of agricultural mechanization and for the big battle of mining. This has enabled the entire machine-building industry to make brisk development in revolution and production, showing signs of thriving vitality.

According to statistics, this year's total output value of the machine-building industry in the whole country increased by 18 percent over last year. The output of major products showed large-margin increases over last year; and the output of quite a few farm machines and mining machines either reached or surpassed the highest levels in history. There were also steady rises in the output of equipment needed for the development of petroleum, coal, chemical and building industries, in the output of motor vehicles, metal-cutting lathes, oxygen producing machines, air compressors, wind blowing machines, motors, high-pressure pumps, special pumps, ball bearings, transformers, and motion picture equipment. The production of electric power generating equipment also showed great development. Many products showed quality improvement and reduction in cost. The pace of capital construction of the machine-building industry was relatively fast, and quite a few newly built and expanded projects have been put into operation. A large number of new products, new technology, new skills and new materials have been successful in experiments, further elevating the production and technical level of the machine-building industry.

Since the beginning of this year, our country's machine-building front has penetratingly unfolded criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work and carried out education in ideology and political line, enabling the broad mass of staff and workers to further raise their consciousness of implementing Chairman Mao's proletarian political line. They seriously study Chairman Mao's guideline of "taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor" in developing the national economy as well as the teaching: "One is grain and the other is steel. With these two things, everything can be managed easily." They profoundly realize that agriculture is the foundation of the entire national economy, and the iron and steel industry is the foundation of all industry, and that to make endeavor to serve these two "foundations" will achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in production and construction

of the machine-building industry and will make greater contributions to the motherland's undertakings of socialist revolution and socialist construction. Hence, the machine-building industrial department has since the beginning of this year strengthened work to serve these two "foundations."

The mass of the staff and workers of the factories and enterprises responsible for the manufacturing of farm machines have relentlessly criticized various fallacies spread by renegade, hidden traitor, and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents for the purpose of obstructing the development of agricultural mechanization undertakings. They actively manufacture farm machines, raising this year's farm machine output value of the whole country by 21 percent over last year. Quite a few farm machines which are in large demand and which are used for wide areas of farmland such as tractors, hand-support tractors, internal-combustion engines, rice transplanters, hand carts and animal-drawn carts all surpassed their highest annual output in history. The variety of farm machines in the whole country has exceeded 1,000 types. Various places have also carried out mass innovation of farm tools and invented, with help from local areas, a large number of medium-sized and small farm machines and tools that are compact, easy to operate, built at low cost and of high efficiency.

In factories which are responsible for producing mining equipment and metallurgical equipment, the broad mass of staff and workers have summed up the historic experience of the machine-building industry in the struggle between the two lines. They criticize and repudiate the idea of "grasping the middle to actuate the two ends" and "using electronic industry as the center" pushed by political swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type as well as counter-revolutionary revisionist fallacies in opposing the development of mining machines, thus conscientiously implementing Chairman Mao's great directive, "Develop the mining industry," rendering service to the big battle of mining.

This year's output of mining equipment of the whole country was increased by 62 percent over last year's. The staff and workers of the machine-building industry of Shanghai, Liaoning, Hupeh, Kwangsi, and Shansi have devised various means to insure the needs of key mining construction projects of the state, fulfilled state plans ahead of schedule, and increased the output of a lot of mining equipment in urgent demand. The mass of staff and workers of the Loyang Mining Machine Works, the Shenyang Mining Machine Works, the Shanghai Pneumatic Tools Factory as well as the Shenyang Heavy Machine Works have also manufactured a batch of equipment for local medium-sized and small mines and iron and steel plants, in addition to the fulfillment of tasks for producing mining and metallurgical equipment for the state's key construction projects.

The broad mass of staff and workers of machine industrial enterprises of various places have also actively unfolded activities of technical innovation and product innovations to raise the enterprises' production capacity, and have designed and produced compact and high-efficiency equipment to supply the needs of agricultural, iron and steel industrial and other sectors. According to preliminary statistics, machine-building

departments of the five provinces and municipalities of Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin, Liaoning, and Shantung have since the beginning of this year realized 25,000 items of technical innovations, and innovated 1,320 kinds of products. According to preliminary statistics of 150 key enterprises, the adoption of new technology, new skills and new materials as well as the mass undertaking of comprehensive utilization has economized 60,000 tons of steel products.

Since the beginning of this year, Party committees of various places have strengthened their leadership over economic work, conscientiously and thoroughly implemented Chairman Mao's great teaching, "It is better to have a dual-activism than one single activism" as well as the guideline of simultaneous development of large, medium-sized and small enterprises. They have on the one hand pooled certain amount of manpower and materials to wage a battle of annihilation to insure the fulfillment of the production tasks of mining and metallurgical equipment needed by the State's key construction projects. On the other hand, they have developed local machine industries according to special local conditions, and manufactured, through self-reliance, a batch of farm machines, mining equipment, metallurgical equipment and other equipment.

At present, 96 percent of the hsien in the whole country have set up farm machine repairing and manufacturing centers, and over 20 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions are capable of producing hand-support tractors and power generating machines. The regional assembly ability of the machine industry has been raised ceaselessly, making great development in various kinds of assembly products.

Various places in Honan, Hopei and Kwangtung have turned out whole-sets of equipment for small mines for producing 200,000 tons of iron ore annually, whole-set equipment for small iron smelting plants for producing 100,000 tons of pig iron annually, whole-set equipment for producing 200,000 tons of sinter ore annually, and whole-set equipment for small steel plants and small coal pits for producing 50,000 tons of steel and 150,000 tons of coal annually. Quite a few provinces and municipalities such as Szechwan, Fukien, Chekiang, and Anhwei also turned out small chemical fertilizer equipment with annual capacity of between 3,000 tons and 5,000 tons. Tibet region, which had very weak industrial foundations, has set up its own machine-building industry to produce several score kinds of machines and electrical products.

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LAND IMPROVEMENT

Treatment of Saline-Alkaline Land in the Broad Rural Areas According to Local Conditions

- Much of the once whitish and barren land has now produced bumper harvests of grain and cotton for successive years

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 25, 1971)

(According to NCNA) Under the guideline of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the broad mass of cadres and the masses in our country's saline-alkaline land areas have demonstrated the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle, and persevered in treating saline-alkaline land, scoring marked results. According to statistics of Hopei, Shantung and Anhwei provinces in which the salinity and alkalinity was quite serious, about half of the saline-alkaline land left behind prior to the liberation has been transformed at present, and all of the secondary saline-alkaline land of some provinces has been treated. Much of the once whitish and barren land now produces bumper crops of grain and cotton in successive years.

Our country's saline-alkaline land is mainly located in areas north of the Huai River, in the North China plain, in the western plain of Northeast China and in the hinterland plains and river basins of Northwest China. Over 70 percent of such land scattered in the major grain and cotton producing areas of the Yellow River, Huai River and Haiho River basins. Before the liberation, the Kuomintang reactionaries, who did not care about the people's sufferings at all, not only failed to transform the saline-alkaline land and failed to harness the rivers but carried out indiscriminate destruction, causing greater and greater expansion of the saline-alkaline land area and more and more serious salinity and alkalinity, severely affecting the development of agricultural production.

After the liberation and under the wise leadership of the great leader Chairman Mao and the Party, the broad mass of poor and lower-middle peasants of our country's rural areas embarked upon the road of socialist collectivization. This enabled the broad masses of people in the saline-alkaline land areas to rely on the collective strength, to apply their rich experience accumulated in their long struggles against natural disasters, and to unfold large-scale undertakings in treating the saline-alkaline land.

In the course of their practice the broad masses of people realized that salinity and alkalinity was created by a multiplicity of conditions involving weather, topographic features, conditions of subterranean water, soil conditions and farming methods. Salinity and alkalinity has a more direct relationship with water. In areas of Hopei, Honan and Shantung as well as in the northern areas of Anhwei and Kiangsu, the serious salinity and alkalinity before the liberation was caused mainly by the clogging of river courses by silt, obstructed drainage, flood inundations during the flood season, and the year-round waterlogging on the land along the Yellow

River, the Huai River and the Haiho River which passed through these provinces. Therefore, the people of these areas first grasped the basic method of river harnessing and linked river harnessing with treatment of salinity and alkalinity in an organic way, enabling these areas to transform their features.

In the provinces of Honan and Shantung in the lower reaches of the Yellow River, the masses of people have heightened and thickened the damaged dikes of the Yellow River left behind by the old society, increasing their ability to resist floods. This has prevented the Yellow River, which used to breach the dikes twice in every three years before the liberation, to cease breaching the dikes during the 20-odd years after the liberation. People in areas along the river banks applied dialectical-materialist viewpoint and used the method of one dividing into two in analyzing and dealing with the advantages and disadvantages of the large amount of sand in the Yellow River. They avoided the harm and utilized the benefit of the Yellow River by conducting the river water for irrigation, and by silting the land for reclaiming farm fields. Over 1.5 million mow of acreage in the Hsinhsiang district in northern Honan was seriously alkalinized due to the breaching of dikes and changes of the course of the Yellow River in history.

Over the past ten-odd years, the people of this district, relying on their collective strength, excavated more than 10,000 water drainage and irrigation canals to drain water away, and simultaneously to utilize the silt of the Yellow River to create farms in order to change the sand disaster and utilize the Yellow River water to irrigate the saline-alkaline land. This enabled most of the historically old sand disaster and alkaline banks to be treated, and many of these areas have become high-yield and stable-yield farm fields.

Over the past ten-odd years and particularly after the great proletarian cultural revolution, Hopei and Shantung provinces have in each year mobilized several million cadres and commune members to undertake water conservation construction energetically. They dug new river courses, broadened and deepened old river beds, greatly raising the capacity of the Haiho River and Huai River for draining flood waters, lowering the table of the subterranean water, and narrowing the area of saline-alkaline land. Hopei, Shantung and Honan provinces, which had to ship grain supply from other provinces every year in the past, have reached self-sufficiency in grain for the first time during recent years due to the large-acreage treatment of the saline-alkaline land and the rapid development of agricultural production.

The building of terraced land and the excavation of ditches to treat alkalinity are effective methods learned by the people in the saline-alkaline land areas. There was four million mow of saline-alkaline land in the plains north of the Huai River in Anhwei Province. After the great cultural revolution, the broad masses here energetically treated the saline-alkaline land under the leadership of the provincial Party committee and the provincial revolutionary committee. On the saline-alkaline land, they dug deep ditches to drain the water away, built terraced land to suppress the recurrence of alkalinity, and quickened the leaching out of alkali and the process of de-salinization, so that all the saline-alkaline land could receive

treatment. In 1970, the grain output of this district was increased by nearly 200 percent over that before the liberation, and this year's output showed new increase over last year's.

In the course of the struggle to treat the saline-alkaline land radically, the masses of people of various places have maintained the revolutionary spirit of "self-reliance" and "arduous struggle" to draw up plans and measures for treating salinity and alkalinity according to local conditions. They raised funds and procured materials themselves, manufactured tools to speed up the pace of treating the saline-alkaline land. At present, the masses of people of various places are adhering to Chairman Mao's teaching: "We must seriously sum up experience," summing up past experience in the struggle to treat alkalinity in an effort to succeed in the treating of saline-alkaline land, and to make greater contribution to socialist revolution and socialist construction.

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NEW YEAR EDITORIAL

Unite to Win Still Greater Victories

-- 1972 New Year's Day and Editorial by Jen-min Jih-pao, Hung-ch'i and Chieh-fang-chün Pao

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 31, 1971)

following is the full text of the 1972 new year's day editorial by the "people's daily", the "red flag" and the "liberation army daily" entitled "unite to win still greater victories":

nineteen seventyone was a year of victory. marching forward courageously along chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the people of all nationalities in china confidently step into 1972, a year of militancy.

when the world entered the 1970's, chairman mao pointed out in his statement of may 20, 1970: "(boldface begins) the danger of a new world war still exists, and the people of all countries must get prepared. but revolution is the main trend in the world today. (boldface ends)" developments in the international situation in the past year have further confirmed this scientific thesis.

the world has been in a state of great upheaval in the past year. the basic contradictions in the contemporary world have sharpened. in particular, the contradictions between u.s. imperialism and soviet revisionism on the one hand and the people of the world including the american and soviet people on the other, and the contradictions between the two superpowers in their scramble for world hegemony and spheres of influence have become even more acute and widespread. aggression, subversion, control, interference and bullying by imperialism and social-imperialism have aroused the people of asia, africa, latin america and the rest of the world to rise against them. local wars between aggression and resistance to aggression and between revolution and counter-revolution have never ceased. the imperialist camp is split. the revisionist bloc is falling apart. the reactionaries of various countries are sitting on thorns. various political forces are in the process of further division and reorganization. the characteristic feature of the world situation today can be summed up in one word, "upheaval", or "global upheaval". in this situation, the political consciousness of the proletariat and people of various countries has rapidly risen, marxist-

leninist parties and organizations have been tempered in the course of struggle, and the revolutionary movements of the oppressed nations and people have deepened. from the strategic rear areas of imperialism to the "heartland" of capitalism, revolutionary struggles are surging forward. countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want revolution -- this great historical tide is pounding the decadent rule of imperialism and all reaction.

never before did u.s. imperialism find itself in such a plight. its counter-revolutionary global strategy has suffered one defeat after another. its powers of aggression have been enormously weakened by the magnificent victories of the people of viet nam, laos and cambodia in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, by the growth of the struggle of the palestinian and other arab peoples against u.s.-israeli aggression, by the rise of the revolutionary mass movement of the american people and by the upsurge of the world people's struggle against u.s. imperialism. the profound change in the balance of forces between the united states on the one hand and japan and the west european and other capitalist countries on the other has intensified their fight to shift their crises onto each other and their scramble for markets and sources of raw material. and the united states is faced with its toughest challenge in the 26 post-war years. all this has aggravated the political, economic and social crisis in the united states.

following in the footsteps of u.s. imperialism, soviet revisionist social-imperialism is grabbing out everywhere under all sorts of covers. while oppressing the people of different nationalities in the soviet union itself, the brezhnev renegade clique is doing its utmost to control and exploit the people of the other countries in its "community" and working feverishly to expand its spheres of influence all over the world. thus it is putting more and more nooses round its own neck. in the past year, soviet revisionism has colluded with u.s. imperialism in nuclear deals, signed the agreement on west berlin selling out the sovereignty of the german democratic republic, conducted subversion in many countries, threatened the balkans, undermined the armed struggle of the palestinian and other arab peoples against the u.s.-israeli aggressors and, above all, shamelessly and flagrantly supported the indian reactionaries' armed aggression against pakistan. all this has further exposed its social-imperialist features before the people of the world, subjected it to their fierce denunciation and landed it in a more and more isolated position.

chairman mao points out: "(boldface begins) affairs in the world require consultations. the internal affairs of a country must be settled by the people of that country, and international affairs must be settled by all concerned through consultation. they must not be decided by the two big powers. (boldface ends)" gone are the days when representatives of the two superpowers could decide the destinies of other countries at will by sitting down together and making deals behind their backs. more and more medium and small countries are joining forces to oppose the hegemony and power politics of the two superpowers; countries of the third world are increasingly playing a positive role in international affairs; and all the countries and people suffering from aggression, subversion, control, interference and bullying by the two superpowers are forming a broad united front. this is an important trend in international relations today. at the 26th session of the u.n. general assembly, u.s. government obstruction was broken through and the resolution was adopted by an overwhelming majority restoring china's lawful rights in the united nations and immediately expelling the representatives of the chiang kai-shek clique from that world body and all its related organizations; and, against the will of soviet social-imperialism, the resolution calling upon india and pakistan to cease fire and withdraw their armed forces was adopted with an overwhelming majority of 104 votes. never before had there been a situation in which medium and small countries were able to play such an inspiring role in the united nations through their joint efforts, the voice of justice was able to prevail to such an extent, and the two superpowers, the united states and the soviet union, were so isolated. the changes in the united nations are a vivid reflection of the excellent international situation.

but imperialism, social-imperialism and the reactionaries of various countries are not reconciled to their defeat; they are bound to struggle desperately and continue to make trouble. the events of the past year have again vividly proved that the harder things go for them, the more frenziedly do they want to carry out aggression, interference and subversion, and even unscrupulously to provoke new wars of aggression. therefore, the people of various countries must maintain high vigilance, constantly sum up their experience, reinforce their unity, build up their strength and persist in struggle so as to win new victories.

implementing chairman mao's revolutionary line and policies in foreign affairs, the chinese people have

achieved important successes in the past year. together with the people of other countries, we have carried out resolute struggles against imperialism, expansionism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, and against the hegemony and power politics of the two superpowers. our revolutionary friendship with fraternal socialist countries has continued to grow, and we have marched shoulder to shoulder with the albanian party of labour and all genuine marxist-leninist parties and organizations in the world in the struggle against modern revisionism with the soviet revisionist renegade clique at its centre. our militant unity with the people of viet nam, laos and cambodia in the struggle against u.s. imperialist aggression has grown stronger; we have acted in close coordination with the people of korea, japan and other asian countries in the struggle against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism; and we and the arab, african and latin american peoples have supported one another in the anti-imperialist struggle. in the past year, our friendly contacts with the people of various countries have developed continually, our cooperation with many friendly countries has advanced, we have established diplomatic relations with 15 more countries, and, in particular, our lawful rights in the united nations have been restored; the growing influence of our socialist motherland in the world has thus been fully demonstrated. all this inspires us with immense confidence to work hard and continue to implement chairman mao's revolutionary line and policies in foreign affairs.

the past year has been a year of great victory in (boldface begins) carrying out education in ideology and political line (boldface ends) throughout the party and among the people of the whole country. adhering to chairman mao's teachings, the whole party, through reading and studying, opposing arrogance and doing away with complacency, and criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work, has carried forward the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines in a deep-going way and consolidated and developed the gains of the great proletarian cultural revolution. the masses of cadres and party members, and senior party cadres in particular, have engaged in a serious study of the works of marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's works, and this has gradually become a common practice. they have raised their ability to distinguish genuine from sham marxism and further exposed and criticized the conspiracies of liu shao-chi and other swindlers who had illicit relations with foreign countries and attempted to change the line and policies of the party and the socialist system. the whole party, the whole

army and the people of the whole country have rallied still more closely around the party central committee headed by chairman mao. this is of profound, far-reaching significance for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and preventing capitalist restoration in china, and is a very heavy blow to social-imperialism and to imperialism, revisionism and reaction throughout the world. it is a great victory for the proletariat and people of china, for marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, and for chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

the victorious progress of the great proletarian cultural revolution and the ever-deepening process of education in ideology and political line have enhanced the enthusiasm for socialism of the masses of workers, peasants, soldiers and revolutionary intellectuals and promoted the steady advance of industry, agriculture, commerce, science and technology, culture and education and work in other fields; our socialist construction is thriving. in 1971 we successfully fulfilled the fighting tasks of the first year of the fourth five-year plan for the development of the national economy. total value of industrial and agricultural output increased by about 10 per cent over 1970. in agriculture, a good harvest was reaped for the tenth year in succession. in spite of relatively serious natural calamities, china's 1971 grain output surpassed that of the rich harvest year of 1970, reaching 246 million tons. (boldface begins) change the situation in which grain has to be transported north from the south (boldface ends), a task laid down by chairman mao, began to become a reality. industrial production continued to rise, and the quality of products improved and their variety increased. steel output reached 21 million tons, or 18 per cent above 1970. this marked the rise of china's industry to a new level. capital construction went ahead fairly fast. prices remained stable and the market brisk throughout the country. the material reserves of the state and the people increased further. there was some improvement in the living standards of the people. there were a number of new developments and creations in the revolution on the cultural and educational fronts. scientific and technological standards improved to some extent. the people's liberation army has become stronger and our national defence is more consolidated than ever.

chairman mao points out: "(boldface begins) the line is the key link; once it is grasped, everything falls into place. (boldface ends)" our work in the past year has fully testified to the correctness of this thesis.

in the new year the whole party, the whole army and the people throughout the country should continue to carry out deep-going education in ideology and political line, strengthen party leadership and deepen struggle-criticism-transformation on all fronts, bring about greater progress in socialist revolution and socialist construction, further consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and firmly pursue the line put forward by the ninth party congress, (boldface begins) unite to win still greater victories (boldface ends).

in carrying out education in ideology and political line and unfolding the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, it is essential, in line with chairman mao's teaching, to take the following as the important content: (boldface begins) practise marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire. (boldface ends) whether to practise marxism or to practise revisionism has always been the crux of the struggle between the two lines. it is essential to continue the deepening of the mass movement for studying marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, to (boldface begins) read and study seriously and have a good grasp of marxism (boldface ends) and do a good job of revolutionary mass criticism to eliminate the virus of the revisionist line. it is necessary to integrate theory with practice, and link past struggles with current ones so that we can make a still clearer distinction between chairman mao's marxist-leninist line and policies and the anti-marxist-leninist line and policies of liu shao-chi and other swindlers, between the materialist theory of reflection and idealist apriorism, between the socialist road and the capitalist road and between what helps strengthen party leadership and what weakens or rejects it. chairman mao has always advocated being open and aboveboard. liu shao-chi and other swindlers, engaged in counter-revolutionary activities for the purpose of restoring capitalism, are extremely isolated in the whole party and the whole army and among the people throughout the country, and they cannot bear the light of day; they can therefore only resort to intrigue and conspiracy, and rumour-mongering and mud-slinging. by insisting on being open and aboveboard we will be able to detect and resist the anti-party and anti-popular evil wind and constantly strengthen the unity of the party. chairman mao points out: "(boldface begins) what do we mean by unity? of course we mean unity on the basis of marxism-leninism, and not unprincipled unity. (boldface ends)" "(boldface begins) both inside and outside the party it is necessary to unite with the vast majority. only thus can things

be done well. (boldface ends)" we must follow this teaching of chairman mao's and unite with the vast majority of the people, including those who have wrongly opposed us but are sincerely correcting their mistakes. deepening education in ideology and political line is sure to raise the consciousness of the whole party and people throughout the country in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and is sure to give a tremendous impetus to all kinds of work.

education in ideology and political line should go hand in hand with the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation. the aim of the movement of struggle-criticism-transformation in the great proletarian cultural revolution is, in accordance with chairman mao's revolutionary line, to transform all those parts of the superstructure that are not in conformity with the socialist economic base and to ensure that the task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat is fulfilled in every basic unit. only by grasping education in ideology and political line can the movement of struggle-criticism-transformation on all fronts have a correct orientation and go really deep. struggle-criticism-transformation develops unevenly, much work remains to be completed, weak links and units still exist, and some new problems have cropped up and need to be solved. we must analyse the situation, sum up experience, study policies and make over-all plans so that our work will conform still more with objective reality.

it is essential to continue to strengthen the party's centralized leadership and the ideological and organizational building of party committees and branches, to do a good job of (boldface begins) getting rid of the stale and taking in the fresh (boldface ends) according to party principle and do mass work well among the workers, peasants, youth, women, intellectuals and other people. party organizations should adhere to the mass line, be good at concentrating the collective wisdom, intensify investigation and study, grasp typical examples well and pay constant attention to chairman mao's teaching "(boldface begins) be concerned with the well-being of the masses, pay attention to methods of work (boldface ends)". we must adhere to the system of cadre participation in collective productive labour and combat the corrosive influence of the bourgeoisie. communists should stand up for principle and dare to struggle against all erroneous tendencies running counter to marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought. chairman mao says: "(boldface begins) our party's consistent principle in dealing with comrades

who have committed mistakes is to lay the main stress on education, namely, learning from past mistakes to avoid future ones and curing the sickness to save the patient. (boldface ends)" we must continue to apply this principle and, under the leadership of the proletariat, unite all the forces that can be united.

chairman mao has issued the call: (boldface begins) in industry, learn from taching; in agriculture, learn from tachai; the whole nation should learn from the people's liberation army; the liberation army should learn from the people of the whole country. (boldface ends) we should follow this teaching and promote the vigorous progress of the revolutionary mass movement on all fronts. the revolutionary masses in industry, agriculture, commerce, science and technology, culture and education and other fields should continue to carry forward the spirit of hard struggle and self-reliance, carry out in an all-round way the principle of (boldface begins) grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war (boldface ends) and go all out, aim high and fulfil or overfulfil the state plan with greater, faster, better and more economical results to greet the convocation of the fourth national people's congress. in accordance with chairman mao's line on army building, the chinese people's liberation army should strengthen army building and energetically grasp military and political training so as to raise its political and military qualities higher. it is necessary to strengthen militia building. it is necessary to (boldface begins) support the army and cherish the people, support the government and cherish the people (boldface ends), and thus strengthen army-government and army-civilian unity. it is necessary to deal resolute blows at the disruptive activities of the counter-revolutionaries. the armymen and the people throughout the country should conscientiously study the international situation and the party's line and policies in foreign affairs, (boldface begins) heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland (boldface ends), be well prepared against wars of aggression and firmly smash all imperialist and social-imperialist plots of aggression and subversion.

as we greet the new year, we express our deep concern for our compatriots in taiwan. taiwan province is an inalienable part of china's territory. our compatriots there are our brothers by flesh and blood. the liberation of taiwan is china's internal affair which brooks no interference by any outsider. we firmly oppose such concoctions as "one china, one taiwan", "one china, two governments", "the status of taiwan remains to be

determined" or "an independent taiwan", and any similar intrigues. all u.s. armed forces must be withdrawn from taiwan and the taiwan straits. the chinese people are determined to liberate taiwan exclamation we are convinced that the day is bound to come.

we have scored great achievements. but china is still a developing country, its economy is relatively backward and it is confronted with immense tasks in revolution and construction. our achievements are inseparable from the support of the proletariat and revolutionary people the world over. we must continue to fulfil our internationalist duty and firmly support the just struggle of the oppressed people and oppressed nations throughout the world. in the face of the new fighting tasks at home and abroad, we should remain modest and prudent, guard against arrogance and impetuosity, study and work harder and strive to (boldface begins) make a greater contribution to humanity (boldface ends) by winning new victories.

long live the victory of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line exclamation

long live chairman mao, the great leader of the people of all the nationalities of china exclamation a long, long life to chairman mao exclamation

LOCAL INDUSTRY

Tientsin Industry Makes Achievements Through Socialist Cooperation

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Dec. 31, 1971)

a socialist cooperation drive to tap production potentials is sweeping tientsin's industrial enterprises. over 300 enterprises covering machine building, metallurgy, chemicals, light industry and textiles this year turned out, by joint efforts, more than 10,000 pieces of equipment urgently needed by metallurgy and mining, apart from fulfilling the state plans. nearly 100 factories, working in co-ordination, made for an important mine a combined drilling unit, which was adopted to a new technological process and went into operation in may, 1971.

the enterprises seldom cooperated with one another before the great proletarian cultural revolution under the influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and company. the socialist enthusiasm of the workers was dampened and manpower, material and equipment were not brought into full play.

during the cultural revolution, the workers, cadres and technicians criticized liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in a deep-going way and broke through the barriers between the enterprises. under the unified leadership of the municipal party and revolutionary committees, all enterprises supported and cooperated with each other thus to raise technical level and production and manufacture complete sets of equipment.

tientsin did not produce complete sets of metallurgical equipment and big coal mining equipment in the past. but the more than 300 enterprises in the city can now do this thanks to their concerted efforts. take the big casting machine for example. it was produced with the concerted efforts by over 20 factories including a chemical engineering equipment plant, a plant to repair machinery for making rubber products and a nylon mill. the machine was bulky, required a great variety of material to build and involved complicated technology. to solve the difficulties the workers studied chairman mao's instruction "develop the mining industry" and applied his philosophic thinking in carrying out innovations. they took only four months to turn out the machine consisting of over 58,000 accessories and parts. practice shows that socialist cooperation brings all positive factors into full play and what one unit fails to do by itself can be done by several collectively.

all the enterprises bear in mind the interests of the whole and strengthen their revolutionary unity. when any unit has difficulty, others help it. considering that it was difficult to assemble a 100-ton-crane, a shipyard sent a group of workers, cadres and technicians to the work site to help with the job.

a rivets factory was once assigned to make 13-metre-long drill rods. the workers decided to add a process of heat treatment to ensure quality. but they had no equipment. many other factories took the initiative to help. a steel ring plant sent a workshop director to

help them build a kiln for such a process and at the same time passed on the relevant technique. workers of a heat-resistant materials plant supplied a large quantity of material needed for the project. even people in other walks of life got organzed to make the bricks needed in setting up the kiln. the rivets plant finally turned out the drill rods.

the workers, cadres and technicians roundly criticized the slavish comprador philosophy peddled by liu shao-chi and company and displayed self-reliance in socialist cooperation. they not only helped fulfil tasks that required coordinated efforts by different factories but also supplied themselves with the equipment of their own making. the mixer plant undertook to make accessories and parts for a sintering machine and a high-pressure machine totalling over 1,900 tons in weight. many big parts needed to be processed on big machine tools. the plant had neither big machine tools nor big buildings for such work. the workers displayed the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle and made seven big pieces of equipment and a number of pieces of special purpose equipment by using advanced techniques. they accomplished the tasks.

Shanghai Industry and Communications Meet State Plan Ahead of Time

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Dec. 31, 1971)

shanghai industry and communications met the 1971 state plan nine days ahead of schedule and total output value increased considerably and reached an all-time high. this is due to the guidance of the general line charted by chairman mao of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism".

the main industrial products of steel, steel materials, non-ferrous metals, silicon single crystals, polycrystalline silicon, petroleum equipment, internal combustion engines, walking tractors, transformers, chemical fertilizer, cotton cloth and paper completed the state plan anywhere from one month to two months ahead of time. the output of many products increased by a big margin. the quality of most products was further improved. nearly ten thousand varieties of light industrial and textile products and daily necessities were added on the basis of raising quality. more than 660 factories finished the year's state plan one month ahead of schedule; the volume of railway and highway transportation, yangtze river shipping as well as the volume of loading and unloading at sea ports all fulfilled the state plan ahead of time.

the motive force was the deepening criticism of revisionism and rectifying of the style of work and the conscientiously carrying out of education in ideology and political line. following chairman mao's teaching "read and study seriously and have a good grasp of marxism", the workers, cadres and technicians this year studied works by marx, engels, lenin, stalin and chairman mao and criticized idealist apriorism, the reactionary

theory of productive forces and other fallacies peddled by liu shao-chi and other political swindlers. the party organizations at various levels strengthened leadership over economic work and this guaranteed the implementation of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, principles and policies. in the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, the workers earnestly recalled the history of the struggle between the two lines in the iron and steel industry and denounced the crimes committed by liu shao-chi and his ilk in undermining the industry. full of revolutionary enthusiasm, the workers made many technical innovations and popularized advanced experience. output kept raising steadily. by the end of november this year, the output of steel and steel products was 19.8 and 15.1 per cent respectively higher than that for the same period of last year. the workers in electro-mechanical equipment, chemicals, instruments and meters, textiles, light industry and handicrafts also reviewed the past and summed up the historical experience in the struggle between the two lines. through this, they became more conscious in carrying out the principles and policies on industry set forth by chairman mao and made constant achievements in revolution and production. in support of agriculture and the iron and steel industry, shanghai produced more mining equipment, lorries, big machine tools, forging equipment, blowers and tractors than last year.

since the beginning of this year, the party organizations at all levels have mobilized the masses in socialist cooperation to deal with hard tasks which must be fulfilled in a short time. based on the needs for developing various national economic fields, the state asked the shanghai steam turbine plant to make turbines for power stations. ihspired by chairman mao's fighting call "unite to win still greater victories", over fifty factories pitched in to help the plant make accessories and parts. this made it possible for the plant to meet its target.

the workers of shanghai are transforming this old industrial base in a planned way. they have undertaken mass technical innovations and tried their best to develop new technology, techniques, products and materials. statistics for seven industrial departments show that more than 14,000 technical innovations were made in the first ten months this year and, as a result labour productivity rose above last year's.

COAL MINING

China's Coal Industry Fulfills 1971 State Plan

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 31, 1971)

the workers, cadres and technicians in china's coal industry fulfilled the 1971 plan ahead of schedule by conscientiously applying chairman mao's great principle "grasp revolution, promote production" and by deepening the mass movement "in industry, learn from taching". this year's national coal output was over eight per cent more than 1970's. a number of new mine pits were built in various places.

in line with chairman mao's teaching "carry out education in ideology and political line", they conscientiously studied marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and intensified the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work. many mining administrations mobilized the masses to study chairman mao's philosophical thinking and criticize "all potential has been tapped" and other metaphysical ideas. at the same time, they summed up their experience in increasing production.

average daily output at various major coal mines in the fourth quarter of this year was 8.7 per cent more than in the same 1970 period. topping the designed capacity of coal output by over 30 per cent in 1970, the kailuan mines studied the experience of the taching oilfield and strengthened leadership over management and production, and consequently the average daily output in the first eleven months of this year topped the same 1970 period by at least six per cent. coal output in pinghsiang, huainan, huaipei, pingtingshan and many other coal mines increased by a big margin and fulfilled the 1971 state plan in advance.

the party committees of various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions strengthened their leadership over the coal industry. leading comrades often went to make investigations at grassroots level and to sum up and popularize advanced experience. under the unified arrangements by the party committees of various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions small coal mines made new advances in production.

local small and medium-sized coal mines throughout china fulfilled their production plans one month ahead of time. coal output of such coal mines in areas south of the yangtze river rose 15 per cent over 1970. after being technically improved, many small coal pits have gradually become small coal producing bases. in kwangtung province, which used to be short of coal, local people pooled their efforts to open mines, which produced 2.3 times as much coal in 1970 as in 1969. provincial coal output this year fulfilled the state plan in advance and surpassed that of 1970 by a fairly big margin. the progress of coal production in the provinces south of the yangtze river made a new contribution to ending the necessity for the north to send coal south.

GOOD HARVESTS

South China Province Hits New Grain Record

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Dec. 31, 1971)

kwangtung province in south china, which surpassed in 1970 the six-ton per hectare grain target set in the national programme for agricultural development, brought its grain output to a new level in 1971. both total output and average yield were above last year's figures and rural side-line production expanded.

the success was won after a fierce battle against the forces of nature. this coastal province was hit by typhoons on eight occasions in 1971. some parts of the province suffered from drought in both spring and autumn while insect pest menaced the crops in many regions. taking the tachai production brigade in north china as their example, the commune members and cadres worked hard and self-reliantly to combat the natural disasters and won good harvests.

hainan island, where grain yields used to be low, increased its grain output by 17 per cent over 1970. all the 13 counties and municipalities of the chanchiang administrative region reported record harvests. the traditionally high yield swatow area again achieved a considerable increase in 1971. higher output was also registered on the pearl river delta and in the hilly areas in northern kwangtung.

following the success of 1970, the party and revolutionary committees at all levels in the rural areas at the beginning of 1971 conscientiously summed up their experience and decided to keep working hard for another rich harvest. in accordance with chairman mao's instruction "carry out education in ideology and political line", they criticized revisionism and rectified the style of work in a deep-going way.

the cadres and masses seriously studied marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought in connection with their practice and criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist fallacies of liu shao-chi and other political swindlers. all this helped raise their consciousness of implementing chairman mao's revolutionary line and policies. cadres at the provincial, regional and county levels in kwangtung went to the countryside to make investigations and study and implement the party's various policies on rural economy. this raised the enthusiasm of the commune members and promoted the development of agriculture.

in the light of the principle "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development", the province correctly handled the relations among farming, forestry, animal husbandry, side-occupations and fisheries and relations among grain, cotton, oil-bearing crops, jute, silk, tea, sugar-bearing crops, vegetable, tobacco, fruit, medicinal herbs and other crops. this helped diversify the rural economy. up to the end of last november, the stocking of pigs increased 15 per cent over the corresponding 1970 period, averaging 3.4 head per farm household. the 1971 state fishing plan was fulfilled ahead of time and total output of aquatic products hit an all-time high. the acreage covered with trees was expanded by 25 per cent compared with 1970.

a contingent for agricultural scientific research with the poor and lower-middle peasants as the backbone came into being. together with other commune members, they carried on scientific farming in the light of local production. they made new progress this year in seed selection, seed nursing and carrying out inter-planting and catch-crop systems.

since last winter, the rural areas built more water conservancy projects and expanded the irrigated acreage by 130,000 hectares. all walks of life actively supported agriculture. the industrial departments provided more tractors, diesel engines, pumps, fodder crushers, rice huskers and other machines. the machine ploughed acreage and irrigated area were greatly expanded.

East China's Chekiang Province Hits Target for Grain Output Again

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Dec. 31, 1971)

east china's chekiang province averaged 6.75 tons of grain per hectare in 1971. this exceeded the target set in the national programme for agricultural development for the third year running. under the guidance of the line of unity for victory of the ninth party congress, the province achieved this after overcoming drought, typhoon and other serious natural disasters.

the cotton harvest was also fairly good. the number of pigs set an all-time record, averaging three per household. the output of tea, rapeseed and other industrial crops and cocoons was fairly good. new progress was made in forestry, fisheries and side line production.

since the beginning of 1971, the party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels in the rural area have carried out education in ideology and political line and heightened the consciousness of the cadres and commune members in learning from the north china tachai production brigade, national pace-setter in agriculture. as a result, agricultural production advanced along chairman mao's revolutionary line.

after the average output per hectare surpassed 7.5 tons last year on the hangchow-chiahsing-huchou plain which is a high yield area, the party committee of the chiahsing administrative region and the regional revolutionary committee organized the people to study chairman mao's teaching "china ought to make a greater contribution to humanity." a drive was launched to carry out farmland capital construction centred on harnessing rivers. through hard struggle one winter and the next spring, they built a number of water conservancy projects which protect the area from flood and drought. this expanded the acreage that gives high, stable yields. the plain's average grain output in 1971 was higher than in 1970. the output of rapeseed increased by 15 per cent, cocoons by 10 per cent and pigs by 20 per cent. new progress was also made in forestry and in raising fresh water fish.

chekiang was hit by an unusually long dry spell in the summer of 1971. sustained high temperature and little rainfall threatened the early and later rice crops. at the first signs of the drought, members of the party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels in the province went down to the frontline of production and led the masses in combating the drought the way the tachai people do.

all the rivers and reservoirs ran dry in the hardest hit area of ningpo, but the people were not dismayed. more than 200,000 people went out every day to search for sources of underground water and dig or deepen nearly 10,000 wells in the sweltering heat. in this way they were able to transplant late rice in time. emerging victorious in the fight, the people had another good harvest in 1971. in addition, big increases were reported in pigs, silk cocoons, tea and fisheries.

hilly chinhua area had a dry spell lasting more than 80 days in the summer. giving full play to their initiative, the cadres and commune members led in river water and sank wells to irrigate the fields and finally defeated the drought. the area's 1971 output of grain, pigs, tea, silk cocoons, rapeseed, and sugar-cane set all-time records.

the party central committee and chairman mao paid great attention to the chekiang people's fight against drought. airplanes were dispatched to create artificial rain. the people were inspired by this. following their successful fight against the summer drought, they set to work to build water conservancy works in the autumn.

TRANSPORTATION

China's Ports Fulfill 1971 Plans

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 31, 1971)

china's major ports of shanghai, talien, tientsin and chanchiang fulfilled the 1971 state plans 15 to 27 days ahead of schedule. more cargo was handled than last year. this is due to the efforts of the workers and cadres to put revolution in command of production under the guidance of the line of unity for victory of the ninth national party congress.

the party organizations at all levels at shanghai port this year acted on chairman mao's instruction on carrying out education in ideology and political line throughout the party. they organized the workers and cadres to make a serious study of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and deepen criticism of idealist apriorism and the reactionary theory of productive forces spread by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and other political swindlers. this laid a solid ideological basis for new achievements in both revolution and production. the no. 7 work zone of shanghai port, which handles most of the coal for the city's industry, ran eight study classes for workers and cadres to raise their revolutionary enthusiasm through study

of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought. they overcame difficulties in adjusting the use of their machinery to the increased variety of vessels they serviced. they succeeded in raising efficiency steadily. this work zone fulfilled the 1971 plan 23 days ahead of time.

the various units at shanghai port bore the over-all situation in mind and gave play to the communist style of work. they constantly strengthened their revolutionary unity so as to ensure fulfilment of tasks. dock workers at yangshupu and pailienching and other units always vied for the toughest jobs. they handled inflammable goods, lumber and other bulky things while leaving easier to handle goods to other units. when the yangshupu station met its annual plan 51 days ahead of time, it helped other units with manpower and equipment. shanghai port fulfilled its annual plan 15 days ahead of schedule thanks to the effective support all units gave one another.

with the vigorous progress of china's national construction and foreign trade, talien port in northeast china handled far more cargo this year. the port party committee strengthened leadership over production and made closer contacts with the units sending out cargo and sent personnel to investigate labour power used, the amount of cargo handled and its origin and destination. it organized the masses to tap the potential so that the port would be more active. the port fulfilled the 1971 plan 27 days in advance and the cargo it handled increased five per cent over that of 1970.

the port party committee has also paid attention to making close contacts with the departments of railways, marine navigation, foreign trade, meteorology and factories and mines to achieve coordination and raise the efficiency of handling cargo.

the ports of tientsin and chanchiang undertake big assignments to send goods to aid other countries. this year the party and revolutionary committees of the ports strengthened the revolutionization of the leading bodies at the grassroots level. they held study classes for such cadres on many occasions to carry out education in ideology and political line and in proletarian internationalism. this had the effect of promoting production. tientsin new harbour fulfilled its 1971 plan 25 days ahead of schedule. chanchiang port fulfilled the 1971 plan 22 days in advance and the cargo it handled rose 24.9 per cent over the same 1970 period and set an all-time high.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CAMBODIA

31st Message to Khmer Nation by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia (Part Four)

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 31, 1971)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, issued the fourth part of his 31st message to the khmer nation here on december 29. the fourth part of the message reads:

dear compatriots:

in this fourth part of my 31st message to our nation, allow me to ask the (ultra-right) youth and the military men who serve the regime of the super-traitors lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh to think over certain crucial problems that concern them particularly.

first of all, i must once again draw their attention to the fact that their so-called "national hero" lon nol is but the worst traitor. lon nol and his gang have shamelessly sold them to u.s. imperialism as "cannon-fodder" for nearly 400 million dollars. the propaganda machine of phnompenh tries to make them believe that the united states arms and pays the army of their "republic" to defend the independence of cambodia. well, today, the americans themselves admit that the army of the "khmer republic" is simply paid to die in the place of u.s. soldiers, to help u.s. imperialism maintain its neo-colonialism in south viet nam, and finally, to establish in cambodia a veritable de facto protectorate of the united states.

this is proved by the latest american reports which stress the prominent and irremediable weakness of the lonnolite army, mercenaries of richard nixon. these informations are as follows:

-- article published in the "u.s. news and world report" of november 29, 1971: "american hopes... could be running into serious trouble. the trouble is here in cambodia, where war still rages... the situation in this country is precarious -- and has vital bearing on south vietnam itself... a collapse in cambodia -- or even a serious worsening of the military situation -- could reverse u.s. confidence about saigon's chances of survival and slow the american withdrawal... (lonnolite) cambodia -- teetering from one crisis to another... cannot stand by itself. it is completely dependent on hundreds of millions of dollars'... aid from the u.s., on military guidance from americans, and on a helping hand from south vietnamese troops... if it were not for u.s. air power and... south vietnamese soldiers now in cambodia, phnompenh's troops would be no match for... red forces that already control huge sections of the country and almost daily are rocketing phnompenh's airport... as long as the u.s. is committed to vietnam, it is involved in cambodia. a european diplomat in phnompenh puts it

this way: 'this is the reality of indochina: the war... can be "lost" here in cambodia'...".

- "special report" - u.p.i., phnompenh, december 20, 1971, by kim willenson: "the string of defeats (lonnolite) cambodian troops have suffered... in recent weeks threatens the position of ailing prime minister lon nol, political and diplomatic sources say... however, any forceful change in (phnompenh) government would require at least the tacit consent of the united states, which is providing 341 million dollars in aid to (lonnolite) cambodia for the current fiscal year... the economic aid is supposed to soak up excess currency and prevent inflation. this object has been foiled, largely by the partial communist blockade of phnompenh but also by excessive spending by the (lonnolite) cambodian government. because of lon nol's recent military and economic reverses u.s. officials are somewhat less enthusiastic about him than they were a year ago. however, the united states is not going to countenance a coup by just anybody and has worked with great regard as yet for any of the men mentioned as possible successors to lon nol. the hard fact remains however that the (lonnolite) cambodian army has not fulfilled the role the united states has assigned to it (one can emphasize nardly enough this big confession: the army of the so-called "khmer republic" is a slave receiving specific orders from the u.s. -- n.s.): harrassing communist rear positions... so the united states can more easily pull out of ... south vietnam.... informed speculation here is that even if the (lonnolite) government does survive... lon nol will eventually have to surrender control of military operations to a new and powerful functionary -- perhaps a minister of war. two names that crop up frequently in any discussion of such a change are... son ngoc thanh, who for year headed the c.i.a.-financed khmer-serei movement that fought... prince norodom sihanouk, and in tam... who was fired as interior minister by lon nol two months ago. both men called for government changes in interviews this week and in far stronger language than has been heard here for many months. thanh said bluntly that 'our government is not too energetic... lon nol is not in good health... you cannot fight this kind of war with the military tactics that built the maginot line... but lon nol does not yet have that conception'. in tam remarked that 'if the national assembly was still in existence it probably would have voted the (lonnolite) government out of power by now... since lon nol fell ill he has refused to engage in any kind of dialogue and has changed his way of working. he is no longer realistic.' he also called it 'the most grave situation in cambodia' (that is to say in their accursed "republic". -- n.s.)... and said 'lon nol must end his interference in military affairs'. the latest crisis has its roots in economic and political difficulties that the (lonnolite) government has never dealt with successfully, as well as in the deteriorating military situation... the (lonnolite) government has resorted to printing riels -- the local currency -- in wholesale quantities. as a result the general price level has more than doubled since march 1970, and the cost of rice and other foods has tripled and quadrupled. to cope with rising prices, workers have resorted to increasingly frequent strikes, and civil servants have turned to the kind of petty and irritating corruption that alienates the masses from their government... rice production, one of the country's two economic pillars, has fallen by more than 50 per cent. rubber, the other pillar, has all but gone out of production... politically,

lon nol created powerful opponents for himself last october when he fired in tam and dissolved the national assembly... diplomats here say the heart of the matter lay in the fact that in tam over the summer began meeting regularly with thanh, yem sambaur... and douc rasy... it is believed the (lonnolite) government suspected the four men might be hatching a plot to move against the government... thanh still holds the allegiance of several battalions of green-beret trained khmer krom troops recruited in vietnam originally and sent here after the war broke out... unfortunately the war has turned sour, and now lon nol is being blamed for bad generalship as well as political ineptitude. staff officers and field commanders have been bitterly criticizing lon nol for the failure of the 20,000-men operation known as 'tchenla 2'... it remains a fact that the (lonnolite) cambodian army has not improved fast enough during the 20 months of his stewardship despite massive infusions of american aid and training... the (lonnolite) soldiers... have not been given enough barbed wire to protect their positions... they do not maintain the close liaison with peasants... perhaps worst of all, the army is riddled with corruption and its units are understrength. battalion commanders assigned to recruit and pay their own troops have found it possible to reap vast profits by maintaining paper soldiers on the payrolls... on dec. 15 (lon nol) announced the promotion of nine colonels to brigadier rank, a move that seemed fairly obviously designed to protect his own flank with the dissatisfied general staff."

in the whole world, people are mocking at the dirty "republic" of lon nol, because it is the only "state" where a general has become a "marshal" in recompense for the numerous and repeated defeats sustained by his army, and where this "marshal" distributes with might and main the "stars" of general to all his colonels who together with him are responsible for the humiliating defeats sustained by their troops from the people's national liberation armed forces.

the scorn of all the peoples of the world (including the american people) for lon nol-sirik matak and their accursed "republic" has been further accentuated by the following facts which are universally known:

1. not contented with the selling out of their youth to u.s. imperialism as "cannon-fodder", the lon nol-sirik matak gang put into their own pockets a very large part of the dollars nixon paid for the "cannon-fodder". u.p.i., december 13, 1971, said: "one of the most common forms of corruption in the fledgling (lonnolite) cambodian army is listing on paper more men in a battalion than there really are, and at times entire non-existent battalions have been listed. the officers responsible then collect the pay."

in his "special report", kim willenson also said that, despite the 341 million u.s. dollars given each year by nixon to the lon nol government, the latter does not give enough barbed-wire to its soldiers, while it prints with might and main worthless paper money (riels), sending up incessantly the prices of consumer goods which have become inaccessible to low wage-earners including the soldiers.

2. you soldiers of lon nol-sirik matak must ask yourself this question: what has become of the 341 million dollars a year, since on the front your army lacks everything,

as one of your despicable colonels has said, whereas the people's armed forces (patriotic non-mercenary forces without salary) have everything? -- reuter, taing kauk, november 21, by john parcell: "lt. col. yoc hang... said his force... here was worse equipped than the opposing communist force of about half the number. he pointed to a makeshift workshop where his troops were knocking together carts to be drawn by human musclepower to make up for the shortage of lorries. meanwhile the communists were using tractors and lorries to bring up food and munitions from their major base... colonel yoc nang added. loss of morale was evident among the (lonnolite) cambodian troops."

with the support of the people, the people's forces possess tractors and lorries. your army with 341 million dollars a year is compelled to use ox-carts without oxen but pulled by men exclamation in this respect, the case of yoc hang's troops on highway 6 is not an isolated one. let us cite another example: a.p. october 25, 1971: "cambodian (lonnolite) troops fighting desperately to hold a country road (route no. 2) have been hurled back from three villages. at chambak (takeo province), a war-wracked town 24 miles south of phnompenh, (lonnolite) officers reported monday that defenders of the small market town of sai va had been driven out of their bunkers... bowing to the weight of the enemy assault. captain khim yeang, commander of chambak garrison, said (his) companies managed to bring out some of their wounded by carrying them piggy back. others too badly hurt to move this way had been loaded aboard buffalo carts."

the wounded carried on the backs of men or transported in buffalo carts taken from our peasants: this is how lon nol and sirik matak conceive for your army the utilization of the 341 million dollars from nixon, these dollars above all go into their pockets or their accounts in banks abroad. while you are bleeding for them, the super-traitors lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh-in tam-yem sambaur-douc rasy pass their time in scrambling for "power" and wealth bestowed by their u.s. masters in phnompenh, like dogs scrambling for the bones thrown from the table by their master. how long are you going to let these super-traitors maltreat and mock you like that?

3. you should think over the evidence given by jean barre, an experienced journalist who lived a long time in cambodia:

-- the "journal de geneve" (switzerland), november 13, 1971 issue: "a wounded young officer back from the combat zone said to us: 'our men... their morale is not very good. this is understandable: when they passed phnompenh, they saw the comfortable life which the politicians and some high officers lead, and their relatives and friends told them about the smuggling done with impunity by the speculators and the corruption that prevails more than ever. above all, they are disgusted with the whole rabble of so-called "defenders of the capital" who have never fought, who play the part of "big shots" and brandish their pistols or grenades instead of paying the restaurant keepers, shop-keepers and cinema managers. in former times, there were no hooligans in our country, thefts and crimes were rare. now, when i go home in the evening, i carry a gun. the uniform itself is no more a guarantee...' phnompenh is infested with deserters and bandits disguised as soldiers, who commit assaults."

you soldiers, sons of our people, you who are not such bandits and privileged persons revelling in immoral enjoyments in phnompenh, have the duty to leave immediately and completely the army of lon nol-sirik matak, which is a slave of nixon.

4. listen again to jean barre (in the november 15, 1971 issue of the "journal de geneve"): "in mid-october, the government of lon nol-sirik matak, being criticized more and more virulently by the national assembly and the press, ccuntered by getting rid of its critics. from there on, putting an end to the 'obsolete liberal democracy', it will govern by decrees... the 'representatives of the people'... had not understood that their role was terminated on the day after they had given an appearance of legality to the removal of prince norodom sihanouk. as to the press, it has been notified that the suspended papers will not appear again... illusions have thus been shattered."

youth and soldiers of lon nol exclamation think over the following evidence:

-- reuter, december 17, 1971, by john parcell:

"the (lonnolite) camoodian government has banned all political meetings and antigovernment demonstrations and has given police unlimited powers to investigate and detain suspected subversives. the measures... were the first to be taken to limit civil rights since the government started to rule by decree two months ago. the (a.k.p.) agency said the measures gave police complete powers to search and arrest suspects at all hours. another clause banned political gatherings of all kinds and ordered semipolitical associations to which many cambodian politicians and intellectuals belong apply for government permission for their meetings by submitting their agendas for approval. another decree similarly outlawed all antigovernment demonstrations. it was the first time the government had moved to further restrict civil rights. previous decrees... renewed emergency laws approved by the national assembly before its closure. the emergency laws deny general rights granted under the prewar constitution including freedom from indefinite arrest or imprisonment, freedom of speech and association and secrecy of correspondence."

- u.p.i. (same date), by kim willenson:

"the (lonnolite) cambodian government faced with mounting political discontent today banned all political meetings and antigovernment demonstrations, also authorized police to search private homes day or night and arrest both cambodians and foreigners without warrants."

thus, you lonnolite youth, who insulted samdech euv (prince papa) and affirmed that your "theammik" -- "future buddha" -- lon nol could bring to our people "genuine democracy", you are today "gratified" by all these measures of the "democrat" lon nol exclamation

if you are faithful sons of the khmer people, you, youth and soldiers, have the duty to help by all means the people's power established by the national united front of cambodia in eight-tenths of our country to triumph also rapidly in phnompenh.

5. finally, please listen to the vicious voice of the super-traitor and arch-criminal sisowath sirik matak, who does not hesitate to declare everywhere, through the intermediary of the big french paper "le monde" in its december 3, 1971 issue, that his gang had made the coup d'etat of march 18, 1970 in order to draw the war in south viet nam to cambodia, to bring destruction to cambodia and to make the khmer people die instead of south viet nam and the south vietnamese people, and thus to prevent the south viet nam people's liberation armed forces from driving out u.s. imperialism exclamation no words strong enough can be found to condemn this horrible crime of the highest degree committed against his own country and people by sirik matak, this felonious prince more satanic than satan himself.

-- question of the correspondent of "le monde" christian hovelacque: "after all, the war of viet nam was exported to cambodia."

-- answer of sirik matak to christian hovelacque: "yes, exactly, and here now is the key of the indochinese war. we know it since the first day. if the communists do not succeed to break our resistance, they will not be able to fight any more in south viet nam in face of an army of 1,300,000 men."

so, sirik matak admits to the whole world two horrible things:

first, since the first day of its "coup", the lon nol-sirik matak-cheng heng-son ngoc thanh-in tam gang knew that, according to the order of nixon and in order to benefit from the 341 million dollars a year from him, it must fundamentally change their own country -- the "oasis of peace" -- into a hell of war, importing from south viet nam to cambodia the "bulk" of the war between the people's liberation forces (called the communists) and the armed forces in the service of u.s. imperialism.

second, the lon nol-sirik matak-cheng heng-son ngoc thanh-in tam gang has promised to make hundreds of thousands of khmers die and bring destruction to the whole cambodia in order to save the skin of the "republic" of nguyen van thieu -- a u.s. colony.

you, youth and soldiers of lon nol exclamation

in face of such cynicism and such a crime which consists of deliberately plunging our formerly independent, free, peaceful and happy kampuchea into the worst misfortune, misery, suffering, destruction and humiliation in its history of almost 2,000 years merely to prevent the vietnamese patriots from liberating their country -- south viet nam -- from the claws of u.s. imperialism, can you decently continue to serve your satanic ringleaders in phnompenh?

i hope that you will know how to recover in time your dignity as well-born khmers and sons of the people, and will thus have the courage to get rid of the traitorous and arch-criminal "republic" of lon nol-sirik matak-cheng heng-son ngoc thanh-in tam.

long live the national liberation of kampuchea by the glorious national united front of cambodia and the heroic cambodian people's national liberation armed forces exclamation

norodom sihanouk

CHINA AND CAMEROON

Premier Chou En-lai Greets 12th Anniversary of Independence of Cameroon

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 31, 1971)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, today sent a message to el hadj ahmadou ahidjo, president of the federal republic of cameroon, expressing warm congratulations on the 12th anniversary of the independence of cameroon. the message reads:

his excellency el hadj ahmadou ahidjo, president of the federal republic of cameroon,

yaounde

on the occasion of the 12th anniversary of the independence of cameroon, i express to your excellency, the government of the federal republic of cameroon and the cameroon people our warm congratulations on benalf of the chinese government and people.

may the federal republic of cameroon enjoy prosperity and its people happiness. may the friendly relations between china and cameroon develop continuously.

chou en-lai,
premier of the state council of
the people's republic of china

peking, december 31, 1971

CHINA AND CUBA

Vice Chairman Tung Pi-wu and Premier Chou En-lai Greets 13th Anniversary of Liberation of Cuba

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 31, 1971)

tung pi-wu, vice-chairman of the people's republic of china, and chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, today sent a message to dr. osvaldo dorticos torrado, president of the republic of cuba, and major fidel castro ruz, prime minister of the revolutionary government of the republic of cuba, expressing warm congratulations on the 13th anniversary of the liberation of cuba. the message reads:

dr. osvaldo dorticos torrado, president of the republic of cuba,

major fidel castro ruz, prime minister of the revolutionary government of the republic of cuba,

havana

on the occasion of celebrating the 13th anniversary of the liberation of cuba, we express to you, to the cuban revolutionary government and to the fraternal cuban people our warm congratulations on behalf of the chinese government and people.

in the past 13 years, the heroic cuban people, under the leadership of prime minister fidel castro, have carried on an unremitting struggle to oppose u.s. imperialist blockade, aggression, subversion and threat, safeguard national independence and state sovereignty and build their motherland, and gained great victories and achievements. the chinese government and people express heartfelt congratulations on these victories and achievements and resolutely support the cuban revolutionary government and the cuban people in their just struggle against u.s. imperialism.

may the friendly relations and co-operation between china and cuba and the militant friendship between the two peoples continue to grow stronger and develop.

tung pi-wu,
vice-chairman of the
people's republic of china

chou en-lai,
premier of the state council
of the people's republic of china

december 31, 1971

Peking Film Reception Celebrates Cuban Liberation Anniversary

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 31, 1971)

the china-cuba friendship association and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries gave a film reception here this afternoon to celebrate the 13th anniversary of the national liberation day of cuba.

attending the reception on invitation were jesus barreiro gonzalez, cuban ambassador to china, and his wife; other diplomatic officials of the cuban embassy in peking; and all the members of the cuban trade delegation led by ismael bello rios.

present on the occasion were chiao kuan-hua, chinese vice-foreign minister; shen chien, president of the china-cuba friendship association; wang kuo-chuan, a leading member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; chen shu-fu, vice-minister of foreign trade; and leading members of other departments concerned including hsiang chien, han hsu, chang wen-cheng, kan mai, pan chun, pai ping and chu ching-tung.

shen chien and ambassador jesus barreiro gonzalez spoke at the reception which was permeated with an atmosphere of friendship between the people of china and cuba.

on behalf of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the china-cuba friendship association, shen chien extended warm festival greetings to the cuban revolutionary government and people.

he praised the heroic cuban people for the tremendous victories they won under the leadership of prime minister fidel castro in opposing u.s. imperialist aggression, subversion and interference, defending national independence and state sovereignty and building up their motherland.

he said: this year u.s. imperialism unreasonably detained cuban fishing boats and fishermen on the high seas on two occasions and savagely attacked a fishermen's village in cuba and killed innocent inhabitants there, committing one crime after another against the cuban people. the cuban navy recently captured two pirate ships which participated in the counter-revolutionary activities against cuba. this is an entirely just action. u.s. imperialism has gone so far as to rampantly bluff and threat cuba and other latin american countries and people who are fighting in defence of their national independence and state sovereignty. the chinese people strongly condemn u.s. imperialism for its criminal activities against cuban and other latin american people and resolutely support the people of cuba and other latin american countries in their just struggle against u.s. imperialism.

he said the fact that people of all latin american countries are joining forces to resist u.s. imperialist aggression and control has become an irresistible historical trend. whatever tricks it may resort to, u.s. imperialism can never stop the people of cuba and other latin american countries in their victorious advance.

ambassador jesus barreiro gonzalez said: "we are very glad to be invited to attend the gathering this afternoon in commemoration of the 13th anniversary of the victory of our country's liberation, which is filled with fraternal friendship."

he said that january 1, 1959 was a day of special significance. it marked the successful completion of a stage in the struggle for the liberation of cuba. in a century and more, the ambassador continued, the cuban people have resisted attempts at colonialist and neo-colonialist domination, the basic hallmark being the liberation wars in 1868 and 1895 against the spanish colonial yoke and the struggle against u.s. imperialism which attempted to replace spain and occupy the land of cuba. he said a new stage began in 1959 after the overthrow of the batista dictatorial regime which was abetted by the united states.

the ambassador pointed out that the u.s. imperialist government has continued carrying out its policies of aggression, sabotage, subversion, blackmail, economic blockade, invasion and piratical attack against cuba. but all these schemes have met with the most ignominious failure.

he said that the restoration to the people's republic of china of her lawful rights in the united nations and the expulsion of the chiang kai-shek clique from the u.n. is a victory for the people of the world and a failure for the u.s. imperialist government.

a cuban film "hundred years of struggle" and a chinese film "the working class creates miracles" were shown at the reception.

CHINA AND DENMARK

Chinese Embassy in Copenhagen Holds Reception for Chinese Table Tennis Team, Danish, Swedish and Chinese Players Play Friendly Matches

(NCNA-English Copenhagen, Dec. 29, 1971)

chinese ambassador to denmark yue liang held a reception here today for the visiting chinese table tennis team.

borge schmidt, mayor for cultural affairs of copenhagen, gustav pedersen, former speaker of the danish parliament, and wagner hansen, deputy director of the press bureau of the danish foreign ministry, attended the reception on invitation.

present also at the reception were more than one hundred danish friends from various circles including christen hjorth, chairman, thor nielsen, vice-chairman, of the danish table tennis association; coaches and players of table tennis teams; emanuel rose, secretary general of the physical culture union of denmark; and mrs. k.r. lauridsen, chairman of the danish association for cultural relations with china.

chi yu-hua, head, kuan hui-kuang, deputy head, and all members, of the chinese table tennis team attended the reception.

an atmosphere of warmth and friendship prevailed throughout the reception. the guests and hosts talked about the profound friendship between the two peoples of china and denmark.

the players of china, denmark and sweden had two friendly matches in aarhus and aalborg on december 27 and 28.

the players of the three countries had joint practice sessions before the matches and also had exhibition matches of mixed men's doubles. they exchanged experience and talked about friendship. the profound friendship among the people and sportsmen of the three countries manifested at the table tennis court and the fine skill of the players won warm applause from the spectators.

the jutland table tennis association and the aalborg table tennis club gave receptions for the players of the three countries after the matches.

a leading official of the aarhus municipal authorities and marius andersen, mayor of aalborg, received all the chinese players and the players of other countries.

CHINA AND FRANCE

French Ambassador Gives Banquet on Occasion of Visit to China of Former French Prime Minister and Madame Pierre Mendes-France

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 30, 1971)

french ambassador to china etienne manac'h and madame manac'h gave a banquet here this evening on the occasion of the visit to china of former french prime minister and madame pierre mendes-france.

attending the banquet were li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council; chang hsi-jo, president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs; hsieh fu-min and chi fang, members of the standing committee of the national people's congress; li yao-wen, vice-minister of foreign affairs; chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade; and leading members of organizations concerned chou jung-kuo, ma chia-chun, hu shu-tu, sun so-chang, wang hsiao-yi and chu chuan-hsien.

the banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. ambassador etienne manac'h, mr. pierre mendes-france and vice-minister li yao-wen proposed toasts to the constant development of friendship between the people of france and china and relations between the two countries.

Former French Prime Minister and Madame Pierre Mendes-France on Their Visit in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 31, 1971)

pierre mendes-france, former french prime minister, and madame mendes-france in the past few days visited tsinghua university, a medical apparatus factory, the peking general petro-chemical works and scenic spots and places of historical interest in peking.

the french friends were given account of the history of tsinghua university and the changes that had taken place in the university during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the deeds of the workers in building the medical apparatus factory by self-reliance and hard struggle, and the general petro-chemical works' progress in production and construction. mr. pierre mendes-france congratulated the chinese workers and teachers and students on their achievements. the french friends were warmly welcomed wherever they went.

the french friends were accompanied on their visit by li yao-wen, chinese vice-foreign minister, and hu shu-tu, a leading member of the west european, american and australasian affairs department of the foreign ministry. also accompanying them were french ambassador to china etienne manac'h and his wife, and other diplomatic officials of the french embassy in peking.

CHINA AND IRAQ

Iraqi Government Delegation Visits Nanking

(NCNA-English Nanking, Dec. 30, 1971)

the iraqi government delegation led by abdul khaliq al-samarrae, member of the revolutionary command council of the republic of iraq and member of the national and regional leadership of the arab baath socialist party, arrived here by special plane this morning for a friendly visit. they are being accompanied by han tsung-cheng, chinese vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries.

the distinguished iraqi guests were accorded a warm welcome by leading members of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee, the nanking units of the chinese people's liberation army, the nanking municipal revolutionary committee and other departments concerned, including chiang ko, hsu chia-tun, teng shih-chun, liu chi-chang, chien yung-ching, chao hung, yu tung-chih and fang chung-lin, as well as more than 2,000 people.

nanking airport today flew the national flags of china and iraq. when delegation leader al-samarrae and members of the delegation alighted from the plane, chiang ko, vice-chairman of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary

committee, and other leading members stepped forward to shake hands with the distinguished guests. the welcoming crowd beat gongs and drums, sang and danced. time and again people shouted: "long live the friendship between the people of china and iraq exclamation" "firm support to the palestinian and other arab peoples in their just struggle against u.s. imperialism and israeli zionism exclamation" and "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation" the distinguished guests waved to the crowd in acknowledgement.

delegation leader al-samarrae and the delegation he is leading were warmly welcomed at a banquet given in the evening by the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee. the banquet was full of warm expressions of friendship between the people of china and iraq. wu ta-sheng, vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, and delegation leader al-samarrae spoke at the banquet.

wu ta-sheng said: the people of china and iraq have supported each other and forged profound friendship in the protracted struggle against imperialism. in international affairs, the iraqi government has won praise and support of the chinese people and the people of the world for its policy of opposing imperialism and colonialism and safeguarding afro-asian solidarity. we believe the current visit of the iraqi government delegation will make new contributions to the unity of the people of china and iraq and the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

delegation leader al-samarrae said: the people of iraq and china are linked by solid friendly ties. the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries have been growing in the past few years. we appreciate the support of the chinese government and people to the struggle of the palestinian and other arab peoples and to the struggle for national independence in asia, africa and latin america. i wish the chinese people still greater victories in socialist construction.

after the banquet, hosts and guests saw an art performance by the little red soldiers' propaganda team of the city.

delegation leader al-samarrae and the delegation he is leading, in the company of chiang ko and other leading members, visited the yangtze river bridge in the afternoon and were warmly welcomed by the people there.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Team Escorting Animals and Plant Seeds to China Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 30, 1971)

the korean team escorting animals and plant seeds to china left here for home by train today after accomplishing its task and paying a visit to peking and other places of china. the team is led by om chang yong, head of a department of the general bureau for urban management of the pyongyang municipal people's committee.

the team was seen off at the railway station by huang tso-chen, secretary general of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of other organizations concerned, including tsao ke-chiang, hsiao teh, li yung-kai and hsing jen-hsien.

also present at the railway station were yu song jin, counsellor, and other diplomatic officials, of the embassy of the democratic people's republic of korea in peking.

huang tso-chen gave a farewell banquet yesterday evening in honour of the korean friends.

Chinese Scientific and Technical Delegation Back from Pyongyang

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 30, 1971)

the chinese scientific and technical delegation to the 12th session of the china-korea committee for scientific and technical cooperation in pyongyang, returned here by train today after a successful visit to the democratic people's republic of korea. the delegation is led by sun hsiao-feng, chairman of the chinese section of the committee and vice-minister of fuel and chemical industries.

the delegation was met at the railway station by leading members of the ministry of economic relations with foreign countries, the ministry of fuel and chemical industries and other departments concerned, including chung yu-yi, wang hsing, wang tzu-chuan, chang chien-fei, li yung-kai, kan ning and yu feng-ting.

also present were hyun jun keuk, d.p.r.k. ambassador to china, and jon dong su, economic counsellor of the d.p.r.k. embassy in peking.

China-Korea Protocol on Goods Exchange for 1972 Signed in Pyongyang

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Dec. 30, 1971)

a protocol on goods exchange for 1972 between the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the democratic people's republic of korea was signed here today by the trade delegations of the two governments. chong jun taek, vice-premier of the cabinet of korea, was present at the signing ceremony.

the protocol was signed by li chiang, leader of the chinese government trade delegation and vice-minister of foreign trade, and pang tae ryul, leader of the korean government trade delegation and vice-minister of foreign trade, on behalf of their respective countries.

present also at the ceremony were kye ung tae, minister of foreign trade of korea, kim jae bong, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and all members of the korean government trade delegation.

chinese ambassador to korea li yun-chuan, commercial counsellor of the chinese embassy li ying-kuei and all members of the chinese government trade delegation were also present.

before the signing ceremony, vice-premier chong jun taek received all members of the chinese government trade delegation with li chiang as leader and wang pin as deputy leader and had a cordial and friendly conversation with them.

the chinese ambassador was present on the occasion.

the korean vice-minister of foreign trade gave a dinner today in honour of the chinese government trade delegation.

chong jun taek, kye ung tae, kim jae bong and all members of the korean government trade delegation were present at the dinner.

present too were li yun-chuan and li ying-kuei.

vice-ministers pang tae ryul and li chiang spoke at the dinner. they warmly greeted the signing of the protocol and wished further consolidation and development of the blood-cemented brotherly friendship and militant solidarity between the peoples of china and korea.

the dinner proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Delegation of China Travel and Tourism Administrative Bureau Leaves Bucharest for Home

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Dec. 30, 1971)

the delegation of the china travel and tourism administrative bureau led by ti wen-wei left here by air for home yesterday after winding up its friendly visit to romania.

present at the airport to see the delegation off were ion cosma, member of the central committee of the romanian communist party and minister of tourism of romania, and other leading comrades of the ministry of tourism.

wang chan-yuan and hua kuang, counsellors of the chinese embassy here, were also present.

during its stay in romania, the delegation visited travel and tourism departments, factories, agricultural cooperatives and places of historic interest in bucharest city and cluj, brasov, dolj and sibiu districts. it also visited the romanian-chinese friendship agricultural cooperative in ialomita district. the delegation was enthusiastically received by the departments concerned in those places.

on december 28, chang hai-feng, chinese ambassador to romania, gave a banquet for the visit to romania of the delegation. comrade ion cosma and other leading members of the ministry of tourism attended the banquet on invitation, which proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Chinese Basketball and Volleyball Teams Leave Bucharest for Home

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Dec. 30, 1971)

the chinese women's basketball team and men's volleyball team left here yesterday for home after concluding a friendly visit to romania.

the chinese teams were seen off at the airport by l. teodorescu, vice-president, and i.k.ghermanescu, secretary, of the romanian national committee for physical culture and sports, p. dumitrescu, president of the romanian volleyball association, and p. ion, head of the international department of the national committee for physical culture and sports.

wang chan-yuan and hua kuang, counsellors of the chinese embassy here, were also present.

a. alexe, president of the romanian national committee for physical culture and sports, received on december 28 leader hsu chen-yu and deputy leaders kuo chin-ling and chien cheng-hai of the chinese teams and had a friendly conversation with them. on december 27, a. alexe gave a dinner in honour of all members of the two chinese teams. chang hai-feng, chinese ambassador to romania, was present on both occasions.

CHINA AND SUDAN

Premier Chou En-lai Greets 16th Anniversary of Independence of Sudan

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 31, 1971)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, today sent a message to major general gaafar mohamed nimeri, president and prime minister of the democratic republic of the sudan, expressing warm congratulations on the 16th anniversary of the independence of the democratic republic of the sudan. the message reads:

his excellency major general gaafar mohamed nimeri,
president and prime minister of the democratic republic
of the sudan,

khartoum

on the occasion of the 16th anniversary of the independence of the democratic republic of the sudan, i express warm congratulations on behalf of the chinese government and people to your excellency and to the sudanese government and people. under your excellency's leadership, the sudanese government and people have made great efforts and scored marked successes in safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty, developing their national economy and culture and opposing imperialist control, interference and subversion. the sudanese government firmly pursues a foreign policy of independence, and in international affairs, it upholds justice, opposes the imperialist policies of war and aggression, opposes the power politics and hegemony practised by the big powers, supports the national liberation movements in asia and africa and has made contributions to the afro-asian cause of unity against imperialism. the chinese government and people admire and rejoice at your successes and sincerely wish you continuous new victories.

there exists a profound militant friendship between the chinese and sudanese peoples. i believe that the friendly relations and co-operation between our two countries will continue to develop and grow stronger on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence.

may the democratic republic of the sudan enjoy prosperity and its people happiness.

chou en-lai,
premier of the state council
of the people's republic of china

peking, december 31, 1971

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Chinese National Football Team Leaves Dar Es Salaam for Zambia

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Dec. 29, 1971)

the chinese national football team left here by air this afternoon for zambia after a friendly visit to tanzania.

the chinese team arrived here on november 26. it had participated in the celebrations of the tenth anniversary of independence of tanganyika at the invitation of the tanzanian government. during its visit, the chinese team played seven friendly matches with tanzanian national and other football teams.

it was warmly seen off at the airport by chairman of the dar es salaam city council and president of the tanzania football association a.s. chambuso, executive secretary of tanzania football association meshack maganga and responsible members of the tanzanian national sports council.

chang chun-hua, counsellor of the chinese embassy here was also present.

the tanzania football association gave a farewell reception at the airport lounge for the chinese team before its departure. both a.s. chambuso and tung nien-li, leader of the chinese team made speeches at the reception. they praised the profound friendship between the chinese and tanzanian peoples.

Chinese National Football Team Arrives in Zambia for Friendly Visit

(NCNA-English Lusaka, Dec. 29, 1971)

a chinese national football team arrived here this afternoon for a friendly visit to zambia at the invitation of the zambian government. the football team is led by tung nien-li and its deputy leader is pu cheng-yu.

among those present at the airport to welcome the chinese football team were s. sikombe, state minister of labour and social services, sampa, permanent secretary of the ministry of foreign affairs, makwakwa, assistant secretary, kasonka, director of sports, of the ministry of labour and social services and some other zambian officials as well as athletes.

korean ambassador to zambia kim song guk was also present.

chinese ambassador to zambia chin li-chen was also present on the occasion.

C O R R E C T I O N

The title, "Korean Pyongyang National Opera Troupe Leaves Peking for Home" of the first item on page 204, SCMP No. 5036, under the heading "China and Chile" should have read "Head of Chinese Exhibition Group to Santiago International Fair Back in Peking"

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January 12, 1972 No. 5052

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IMPLEMENTATION OF PARTY POLICY

Study Revolutionary Theory and Raise Consciousness in Execution of the Party's Policies

by

Wu Kuang-yao (吳光耀)
Secretary of the CCP Committee of Ling hsien,
Kirin Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 26, 1971)

It is of great importance to associate facts and problems in the execution of policy with the study of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought. After the 2nd plenary session of the 9th CCP Central Committee, I have studied some books by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao with reference to reality, true to Chairman Mao's teaching, "Read and study conscientiously and master Marxism-Leninism." In study and practice, I have come to understand deeply that to carry out properly the Party's policies, we must strive to study revolutionary theory.

Get Acquainted with the Theoretical Basis for Formulation of a Policy and Consciously Carry Out Thoroughly the Party's Various Policies

A problem constantly encountered by me in the performance of work is how to correctly carry out the Party's policies.

In the winter of 1968, some communes and brigades of my hsien favored placing under collective ownership individually raised sows, claiming that family sow-raising by commune members was a spontaneous capitalist tendency, something like "the remnants of private ownership" that must be wiped out. How should this problem be handled? Different views existed in our leading

squad. Some said that support should be given. Some others said that forbidding family sow-raising was incompatible with the Party's policy and must be checked. On my part, I could not make up my mind. On the one hand, I felt that barring commune members from sow-raising was incompatible with Party policy. Yet on the other, I thought that with the tremendous changes that followed the great proletarian cultural revolution, should not such a policy as family sow-raising or sideline-handling by commune members be changed as well? Because I was ideologically mixed up, I did not solve this problem in time. This had an adverse effect on the pig-raising industry of our hsien for a time.

The problem posed this question for me: I had a clear-cut idea of the Party's concrete provisions in its policy on pig-raising and yet I got all mixed up in the face of actual problems. Why? As I turned the matter over in my mind again and again, I found an important reason: It was that I had only a very shallow knowledge of the Party's policy. I did not go a step further in getting myself well acquainted with theory. I failed to understand why under current conditions, our Party must adopt such a pig-breeding policy and not any other.

To solve this problem, I studied repeatedly the relevant works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao. I also studied the relations between productive forces and production relations. Through study, I came to understand that the Party's various economic policies toward the countryside were formulated in the light of the current state of rural class relations, the level of agricultural productivity and the degree of consciousness of the peasant masses.

True, our agriculture has been collectivized. Agricultural productivity and consciousness of peasants are at a much higher level than before collectivization. Especially after the great proletarian cultural revolution with the criticism of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, further development of production under the stimulation of revolution has resulted. But due to a very backward economy inherited from the old China, our agricultural productivity, generally speaking, is at present still not high. Take for example pig-raising. If it is to be entirely placed in the hands of the collective economy with the discouragement of family pig-keeping, then it would not be favorable to the development of the cause of socialist construction. Therefore, with the development of the collective economy assured of absolute predominance, we must allow commune members to raise in their spare hours one to several pigs including sows by gathering fodder and utilizing household leftovers of all sorts, and to handle properly some other household sidelines. This is helpful to the development of the cause of socialist construction. Facts show clearly that simultaneous with the vigorous development of the collective pig-raising enterprise, to let commune member households raise some pigs can provide a large supply of good-quality manure for the collective and to develop agricultural production, thus stimulating the consolidation and growth of the collective economy. It can also result in the sale of a large supply of commodity pigs to the state to add to social products. This means enlivening the market, satisfying better the ever growing demands of people's livelihood and boosting the commune members' income. Products of such a household sideline

are purchased by the state at specified prices. Its existence is subordinated to the economy of collective ownership and the economy of all-people ownership and is a necessary adjunct and help to the socialist economy. Of course, we should also take note of the contradictory side of commune members' sideline-handling where the collective economy is concerned. But so long as we persevere in mass socialist education and guard against capitalist tendencies, commune members' sidelines can move ahead in a direction favorable to socialism in line with the provisions of the Party's policy.

With awareness heightened, we carried out thoroughly Chairman Mao's directive, "Apart from public pig-raising by the cooperative, every peasant family should be told to keep one to several pigs." This made for tremendous progress in pig-raising by the collective and by commune member households throughout the hsien. For the past two years and more, we overfulfilled targets for delivery of live pigs every quarter, every year. Availability of more pigs and more manure gave a boost to agricultural production. For last year, total food output of the whole hsien showed an increase of 40 percent compared with the peak year before the great proletarian cultural revolution. Facts gave me an education. To raise the level of policy, we must continuously enhance the theoretical level. Only by studying conscientiously can we seek a deep understanding of the Party's policies and handle them correctly.

Acquire an Understanding of the Theory of Class Struggle and Carry Out Various Party Policies in the Course of Struggle

In the past, we also encountered such a situation in the performance of work: In some units, the Party's policies were properly implemented. In some others, it was not so. An important cause behind this was our failure to study properly Chairman Mao's teaching, "Throughout the period of transition, there exist class contradictions, the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and the struggle between the socialist and capitalist roads."

Early in 1969, a large number of young intellectuals went to settle down in production teams in the countryside. I thought that for these youths coming to the countryside in response to Chairman Mao's call for "young intellectuals to head for the countryside to receive re-education from poor and lower-middle peasants," I must show proper care, make proper settlement arrangements and conduct proper education. Every time I went to the countryside for a work check-up I always dropped in on them. I tried to find out whether the local authorities had achieved the aim of exercising proper leadership over the young intellectuals, giving them proper instruction on doing labor and taking proper care of their livelihood. Together with the basic-level comrades we did a lot of work for their benefit. The sight of their growing in the big wide world of the countryside and endearing themselves to poor and lower-middle peasants gladdened our hearts.

But some production teams did not give a very admirable performance in placing and settling young intellectuals in the countryside. In their midst

existed certain problems. To find out facts, I went deep into the 39th brigade of Hsinfeng commune for an investigation. I found that in the matter of firm implementation of the "re-education" policy there existed a serious class struggle. The class enemy hidden in the brigade adopted various tactics to spread feudal, bourgeois and revisionist poison among young intellectuals, sow dissension and wreck the unity of young intellectuals and the commune member masses. The fact of class struggle woke me up: The class enemy was in a struggle with us to win over the younger generation. I joined the leadership squad of the brigade in organizing the poor and lower-middle peasants and young intellectuals to study Chairman Mao's teachings on classes and class struggle. An in-depth criticism was made of the vicious plot of the class enemy. Everyone raised his consciousness in class struggle and line struggle. Then we introduced throughout the hsien the theory of the brigade waging class struggle in an effort toward better implementation of the "re-education" policy. The cadres and the masses were led to criticize penetratingly the "theory of the dying out of class struggle," analyze the new trends of class struggle and strike a shattering blow at the class enemy. A new situation was rapidly brought about in "re-education" work.

A review of such a part of work made me realize deeply that the Party's various policies represented the fundamental interests of the proletariat and the broad masses of laboring people and partook of clear-cut class character. So it naturally followed that the class enemy worked on sabotaging the Party's policy. The process of firmly implementing a policy is of course one of class struggle. To carry out the Party's various policies correctly, we must conscientiously study Chairman Mao's theory on classes and class struggle under the proletarian dictatorship and firmly implement the Party's various policies in the course of struggle.

On the basis of such understanding, in the thorough implementation of the "re-education" policy, we first conducted education in class struggle and two-line struggle instead of just demanding the poor and lower-middle peasants to teach young intellectuals how to do labor and care for their livelihood. We let class education permeate the whole process of "re-education" and energetically organized young intellectuals to get involved in class struggle. We made a point of giving play to their revolutionary enthusiasm in struggle, so that they could withstand storms and face the world and raise consciousness in class struggle and two-line struggle and acquire the skill of handling class-struggle problems in practice.

Nurtured by Mao Tse-tung's thought, the broad masses of youths rapidly matured. Now 238 young intellectuals of the whole hsien have joined the leadership squads of communes and production brigades, new blood is injected into basic-level political power organs.

Learn Materialist Dialectics and Firmly Carry Out the Party's Policies in an Over-all Manner

For a time, in the implementation of policy we always got hold of one angle to the neglect of another. We did not get well prepared ideologically in coping with those erroneous tendencies likely to appear. Work

thus suffered. For instance, our attention for a period was taken up with the criticism of capitalist tendencies to the neglect of a clear-cut definition of the policy. This had an adverse effect on the necessary sidelines. In the implementation of the guideline, "take grain as the lever and seek over-all development," we for a time stressed one-sidedly the production of more grain to the neglect of all-round development. The result was that though grain output for 1969 was up by a big margin state plans for economic crops were left unfulfilled.

In the past, I always thought that in the implementation of policy we sometimes could not avoid a situation of wavering between the "Left" and the Right. After studying Chairman Mao's philosophical works, I came to understand that the idea of such a situation being "unavoidable" was wrong. It reflected an inadequate knowledge of materialist dialectics in one's mind. The one-point idea rather than the two-point one was applied to problems. While one main tendency was noted another tendency hidden beneath was passed over.

Chairman Mao teaches, "We must learn how to take an all-sided look at problems and must see not only the positive but also the negative side of things." "A study of the various states of imbalance marking contradictions and a study of the main contradictions and secondary contradictions, the main contradictory aspects and secondary contradictory aspects--this constitutes one of the important methods for a revolutionary political party to decide its strategical and tactical guidelines. It is worthy of note for all Communist Party members."

The process of executing a policy is one of solving contradictions. Only by applying materialist dialectics to an all-round and elaborate analysis of the features of a contradiction in its various aspects and the laws governing the development of contradictions can we make a correct analysis of current trends, keep a clear head and discern in time various erroneous tendencies, do away with the interference from the Right and the "Left" and implement the Party's policy on a solid basis. In this regard, our understanding follows:

(1) In concentrating energies on solution of a main tendency, we must make a point of guarding against and overcoming another tendency. For a time, the 63rd brigade of Santuan commune of our hsien remained a unit "always in difficulties." In the "one-strike and three-oppose" campaign, I led a Mao Tse-tung thought propaganda team to stay at a selected spot there. In arousing the masses in class struggle, we were mindful of overcoming the right-leaning idea of under-estimating the state of class struggle in the area. We also made a point of overcoming the "Left" sentiment of neglecting policy in struggle. We doggedly applied the Party's policy in arousing the masses and getting them armed. At last, in the handling of the problems unearthed in the campaign, we were mindful of rectifying a "Leftist" tendency toward the idea of "taking what the masses say as final" displayed by some people. We also made a point of overcoming the right-leaning idea of making short work of a problem without arousing the masses to unfold penetrating revolutionary mass criticism. Thus, the Party's policy about struggle

against the enemy was implemented correctly. Meanwhile, an education was given to the cadres and the masses in ideology and political line. Everyone's consciousness in class struggle and line struggle was raised.

(2) We must doggedly make investigations and studies, lay hold of trends, tackle problems at their roots and strive to nip erroneous tendencies in the bud. At the beginning, an erroneous tendency always finds expression in a limited number of units and in individual problems. If neglected, something embryonic will possibly develop into a main trend. In carrying out the Party's policies, we must constantly make a point of looking into various social trends and probing deep into a contradiction in its various aspects with a view to a timely removal of obstacles in the firm implementation of the Party's policies.

In the spring of this year, we found that in launching cultural and recreational activities, some communes and brigades with too large a staff of cultural and art propaganda team personnel on hand went for theatrical programs which were comprehensive and ambitious. They thus took away production time and added to the burden of commune members. We felt that this was a new problem appearing in the problem of stressing the need of arousing and relying upon the masses. Then we took a look at some other fields. Such phenomena as an excessive demand on agricultural labor and excessive spending on non-productive items were found in medical, plague prevention, road maintenance, educational and other areas.

To counter this problem, we summed up and popularized the typical experience of the Malien brigade which seriously carried out the guideline about running communes industriously and thriftily and which made rational arrangements for various brigade-run enterprises. This made for a timely solution of problems at their beginnings.

In the past several years, we launched 22 investigations involving the problem of uniting with middle peasants, the cadre problem, the reformable children problem, the problem of re-education for young intellectuals, the problem of relations between agriculture and sidelines, the problem of work assessment and workpoint recording, the problem of cadres' participation in collective productive labor, and so on. Problems suggestive of a trend were unearthed in these respects in good time. Interference from erroneous tendencies was checked and overcome. The Party's policies were carried out in a correct way.

(3) We must make a concrete analysis of concrete problems and solve problems suggestive of a trend with reality in mind. Development of things always shows an imbalance. Problems appearing in execution of the Party's policies in various areas cannot possibly follow entirely the same pattern. Therefore, different solutions must be put forward in a down-to-earth manner to suit different local conditions.

In 1969, some communes of our hsien devoted too large an area to the planting of such crops as green peppers, garlic, peas, etc. This ate into the acreage to be devoted to food crops. But such a problem did not involve

the great majority of communes. Without making a concrete analysis of the conditions of various communes, we took this as a common problem suggestive of a tendency and resorted to an indiscriminate approach. As a result, planting programs for peppers, garlic and peas geared to the state plan were removed.

With such a summed up lesson on hand, we matched different conditions with different demands in arranging the planting plans this year. This not only assured the development of grain production but also guaranteed the devotion of a proper area to economic crops and oil-bearing crops. The guideline of "taking grain as the lever and seeking over-all development" was upheld in a correct way. '(NCNA)

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RURAL EDUCATION

Rural Education in China Develops Vigorously Under the Guidance of Chairman Mao's Proletarian Line of Education

- A movement is being extensively developed to popularize 5-year education in rural areas, or 7-year education in places with favorable conditions, and peasants' spare-time cultural study

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, December 28, 1971)

(NCNA December 27) Rural education in China is developing vigorously under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian line of education. At present a movement is being extensively developed to popularize 5-year education in rural areas--7-year education in places with favorable conditions--and peasants' spare-time cultural study.

According to statistics from related departments, the total number of students studying in primary and middle schools in China during the year of 1971 is more than 30 percent greater than the total in 1965 before the great proletarian cultural revolution. In the meantime, the rate of school-age children's enrollment in schools was greatly increased as compared with the time before the cultural revolution. In Peking municipality, Shanghai municipality, Tientsin municipality, Hopei Province, Kwangtung Province, Shensi Province, Kirin Province, Liaoning Province, Kiangsu Province, Shantung Province, Hupeh Province, Chekiang Province and Shansi Province, the rate of enrollment of school-age children in schools exceeded 80 percent.

The teachers, in the meantime, also underwent profound changes after being tempered by the great proletarian cultural revolution. The broad masses of teachers and other employees raised their consciousness in class struggle, line struggle and continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, conscientiously and thoroughly implemented Chairman Mao's proletarian line of education, firmly upheld the guideline of education serving proletarian politics and of combination of education with productive manual labor, voluntarily remolded their world outlook in the three great revolutionary struggles, and made contributions to the cultivation of successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

In various localities they also reformed old teaching materials and summed up the rich practical experience, inventions and creations of the workers, peasants and soldiers during the three great revolutionary struggles to compile a series of new teaching materials suited for rural education as well as provincial teaching materials of local character.

With respect to the educational system, educational workers shortened the academic term in accordance with Chairman Mao's related instructions and operated schools of various types according to local conditions. Practice demonstrated that as long as we persevere in Chairman Mao's proletarian line

of education we shall be able to serve the three great revolutionary struggles better.

Great leader Chairman Mao pointed out long ago: "At the present stage, the cultural movement in China is mainly for the peasants." Under the situation in which our country exists, education should be geared to rural areas and popularization should be the principal goal. However, before the great proletarian cultural revolution, renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents on the education front refused to implement Chairman Mao's proletarian line of education and set up many regulations in a vain attempt to undermine rural education and deprive the children of the poor and lower-middle peasants of their right to receive education.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, the broad masses of revolutionaries destroyed the counter-revolutionary dictatorship on the educational front practiced by Liu Shao-ch'i's bourgeois headquarters, shattered the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of education which they implemented for long periods of time, recaptured part of the power on the educational front usurped by them, and guaranteed the penetrating development of the socialist revolution on the rural education front.

The broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants responded to Chairman Mao's great call, "In rural areas, schools should be managed by the most reliable ally of the working class--the poor and lower-middle peasants." They mounted the stage of struggle-criticism-transformation in the superstructure, strengthened their management of rural education and brought about new development in rural education in many localities.

In order to satisfy the urgent need of the children of the poor and lower-middle peasants to enter school, Party organizations in various localities followed Chairman Mao's instructions "Collective operation of schools by the masses must be energetically encouraged in addition to operation of schools by the state," gave the masses a free hand and set up schools of many types according to the special conditions of rural areas through self-reliance and arduous struggle.

The broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants in Yenan area of Shensi Province developed the revolutionary tradition of Yenan and set up schools of various types in caves by making use of locally available resources. At present, primary education has been popularized in five hsien which enabled more than 90 percent of the children in rural areas to go to school.

To make things easier for children of the poor and lower-middle peasants to attend school, schools were set up near the homes of the poor and lower-middle peasants whenever possible. In some localities they adopted the method of dispersing schools; setting up teaching points, touring schools, combined classes, morning classes, noon classes and evening classes and of permitting students to take their brothers and sisters to school, etc. These methods which were favorable to production and convenient for the masses were warmly welcomed by the poor and lower-middle peasants.

In Kansu Province they set up in rural areas, various kinds of middle schools, primary schools, people-operated schools, evening schools, village schools and comprehensive schools. In Hungshihwo production brigade, Yüku Nationality Autonomous Hsien of southern Kansu, teachers went to the tents of herdsmen on horse back to teach the children. The masses praised them as operating "herdsmen's school on horse back."

Under the kind concern of the Party and state, education in areas of minority nationalities made very great progress. The state appropriated large sums of money annually to Inner Mongolia, Sinkiang and Tibet for educational expenses. In the expansive agricultural and pastoral areas north and south of T'ienshan in Sinkiang, a large-scale movement is under way to use new Uigher and Kazakh writings to eliminate illiteracy. In Hsianghuang Banner, where there was only one primary school before the liberation, schools were set up in every one of the 60 production brigades. Now more than 200 of the population centers have teaching stations and all the school-age children of the grassland entered school.

In Tibet Autonomous Region the broad masses of liberated serfs were cruelly oppressed by the feudal lords and did not have any opportunity to go to school in the past. After the liberation, especially since the democratic reform and the great proletarian cultural revolution, the people of Tibet were liberated culturally under the care of the Party and Chairman Mao. At present, more than 80,000 children and youths in the autonomous region are studying in primary and middle schools.

In the course of popularizing rural education, various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions persistently followed the road of "May 7" and operated schools in close combination with the reality of the three great revolutionary struggles in rural areas. In order to implement resolutely Chairman Mao's guideline of "Study should be the principal task but other subjects should also be learned," the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants energetically repudiated preposterous theories advocated by political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i such as "going to school to become officials," "it is useless to go to school,"etc., as well as warded off interferences from the "Left" and Right; paid attention to teaching socialist cultural subjects well to guarantee that most of the time was spent in teaching and to insure the elevation of teaching standards. In the meantime, they also organized the students to learn industrial, agricultural and military skills and to take part in rural class struggle. Many rural middle schools also operated small farms and small factories and organized the students to take part in productive manual labor and to conduct scientific experimentation so as to enrich the contents of socialist cultural studies and improve teaching standards.

"The question of educational reform is mainly a question of teachers." In the course of developing rural education, various localities paid attention to implementing the Party's policy toward intellectual elements conscientiously, to develop the revolutionary activism of the teachers fully and to organize them to receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants so as to raise their line consciousness and professional standard.

During recent years, large numbers of experienced poor and lower-middle peasants, intellectual youths sent to the countryside and rehabilitated and discharged armymen were chosen to serve as teachers. They worked vigorously and have become a fresh force in the popularization of rural education. At present, large numbers of excellent teachers "loyal to the Party's educational cause" have emerged. Desiring neither fame nor profit and fearing neither hardship nor fatigue, they study Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought hard, receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants humbly and serve the poor and lower-middle peasants wholeheartedly. As a result, they are warmly welcomed by the poor and lower-middle peasants.

Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, Party committees at various levels in various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions realistically strengthened their leadership over the education front. Since the turn of the year, conferences of educational work were held in various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. As a result, concrete measures were carried out and leadership squads of educational departments at various levels were further perfected. In some provincial, local and hsien Party committees, the No. 1 men grasped educational work personally. They conscientiously summed up historical experience in the struggle between the two lines on the education front and overcame erroneous tendencies of neglecting the education and cultural fronts.

Secretary of the Party committee of Linhsiang hsien, Hunan Province, went to stay in selected spots in schools personally. He conducted investigations and studies, summed up experience and corrected the past situation in which the leadership fell behind the developments of educational revolution. Encouraged by the secretary of the hsien Party committee, all No. 1 men of the 23 communes (towns) throughout the hsien personally grasped the work of popularization of education and pushed forward the development of education in the entire hsien. During this year, the number of primary school students in this hsien is 40 percent above that in 1966. In the meantime, more than a thousand spare-time evening cultural schools were set up for the peasants.

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INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Peking and Shanghai Fulfill Industrial Production Target Ahead of Schedule

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 28, 1971)

(NCNA dispatch from Peking, December 26) Guided by the line of unity and victory of the Party's "9th Congress," industrial production in Peking this year has overfulfilled the state plan for the year some 25 days ahead of schedule. The total production value of industry in the whole municipality has increased greatly over the previous year to set the historically highest record. This is an important victory scored by Party committees at various levels on the Peking industrial front in constantly strengthening centralized leadership over enterprise, in penetratingly developing the repudiate-revisionism and rectification campaign, and in carrying out education in ideology and the political line.

For the sake of winning new victories in the 1st year of the 4th Five-Year Plan for national economic development in China, the workers of Peking are in fine spirits and high mettle. By vigorously grasping revolution and actively stimulating production, they have whipped up a stirring "in industry learn from Tach'ing" mass movement and propelled the development of industry along the road of greater, faster, better and more economical results. By the end of November, the whole municipality has already overfulfilled the year's production target for such important products as steel, metal alloys, generating equipment, motor cars, machine tools, transformers, automation equipment, hand guided tractors, synthetic ammonia, cotton textiles, knitwear, sewing machines, etc. The output of these products has also shown a marked increase over the corresponding period last year, and improvements have also been made in quality and durability. More than 10,000 items of technical innovation have taken place in the whole municipality, and a number of important new products have been successfully trial manufactured and produced. By means of a mass inventory and stocktaking various products totalling some ¥400,000,000 have been dug out.

Since this year, Party organizations at various levels on the industrial front in Peking have strengthened centralized Party leadership. The broad masses of Party members and revolutionary people are conscientiously studying Chairman Mao's thesis on army building, constantly strengthening Party-mindedness and giving full play to their socialist activism.

The Party committees of the Peking Knitwear General Plant, the Hsinhua Printing House, the "February 2" Locomotive Works, the Nank'ou Locomotive and Carriage Plant, the Peking Chemical No. 3 Plant, the Peichiao Timber Mill, and also the Peking Internal Combustion Engine General Plant and the No. 2 General Machine Plant have in an intensive carrying out of education in ideology and political line vigorously criticized the attempt of Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind of political swindlers to sabotage Party unity, their efforts to change the Party line and policies and their nefarious plot to overthrow the dictatorship of the proletariat. By means of the revolutionary great criticism and

repudiation, the awareness of class struggle and line struggle of the broad masses of Party members and people was further advanced. Party organizations of the various plants by firmly implementing the democratic centralism of the Party have strengthened various leadership work over the enterprise and insured its victorious advance along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

At present these plants have all overfulfilled their production target for the current year. The Party committee of the "February 7" Locomotive Works, in stepping up the education of Party-mindedness has at the same time strengthened leadership over ideological and political work, production and construction, as well as livelihood management. The whole works is united as one from top to bottom and has overfulfilled the state plan for the year in regard to productive value, production volume, quality standards, cost of production, labor efficiency, labor production rate and earnings handed in.

The Party committees at various levels on the industrial front in the capital have profoundly realized that: In order to strengthen Party leadership the fundamental problem lies in resolutely implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies. In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Read and study seriously and have a good grasp of Marxism," they are holding study classes, organizing the broad masses of workers, cadres and technicians to study seriously the works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao, and deeply criticizing transcendentalism, the reactionary theory of productive forces, the theory of human nature of the landlords and the bourgeoisie, and the theory of the dying out of class struggle spread by Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind of political swindlers to enable the dictatorship of the proletariat to become more consolidated and the cause of production and construction to be more flourishing.

The broad masses of workers on the metallurgical front have, by regularly criticizing such counter-revolutionary revisionist black merchandise as "grasping the center to lead the two sides" and "the electronics as the center theory" pushed by Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind of political swindlers, strengthened the construction of mines. From January to November this year, the production of iron ore in the whole city has shown an increase of 59 percent over the corresponding period last year, and the production of pig iron and steel has increased by 13 and 25 percent respectively. There is also a marked increase in the volume and type of steel materials produced to set the highest record in history.

In the process of fulfilling this year's production target, Party committees at various levels on the industrial front in the capital have studied the advanced experience of the "six factories and two universities" in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, conscientiously laid down the various proletarian policies of the Party, mobilized all active factors and united with all the forces that could be united with for the service of socialist revolution and construction. The Party organizations of such industrial systems as machine-building, instruments, and 2nd light industry have examined the condition regarding the use of new and old cadres in subordinate factories, mines and enterprises so as to further lay down a cadre policy of the Party and to better bring into play the activism of the broad masses of cadres.

In the "strike-one, three-opposing movement," the Party committee of the Peking No. 1 Machine Tool Plant, by conscientiously laying down the Party's policy on struggle against the enemy, has correctly dealt with the contradiction between the enemy and ourselves as well as the contradiction among the people, isolated and attacked the small handful of class enemies, saved a number of good people who had made mistakes, strengthened revolutionary unity among the broad masses of people and stimulated the fulfilling of this year's production target ahead of schedule.

The widespread development of the "In industry learn from Tach'ing" mass movement on the Peking industrial front has effectively impelled the fulfilling of various production targets in the municipality this year. Leadership cadres belonging to the various levels in the Peking Mining Administrative Bureau have successfully set the pace in learning from Tach'ing, mobilized the masses to make use of the Tach'ing experience to solve problems in revolution and production, and the coal production target and the target for over-all progress of excavation in production of the whole bureau for the year have been overfulfilled ahead of schedule. On the basis of the Tach'ing experience, the leading body of the Peking Chemical Experimental Works has examined its mood of complacency, and emulating the modesty and prudence of the Tach'ing workers and their spirit of continuous revolution, has pressed on to produce an additional 20,000 tons of chemical fertilizer for the state after fulfilling this year's production target for chemical fertilizer two months ahead of schedule.

At present, workers in the capital are on the one hand closely grasping before-the-year-end production in an effort to make greater contributions for the state, and on the other hand they are closely grasping preparation work for next year's production by the practical action of "Grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war" to usher in a splendid 1972.

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(NCNA dispatch from Shanghai, December 26) Guided by the general line "Going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results" personally laid down by Chairman Mao and under the wise leadership of the Party Center as well as with the energetic support of various fraternal provinces and cities, the industry and communications front in Shanghai has launched a deep-going repudiate-revisionism and rectification campaign, carried out education in ideology and political line, emulated the Tach'ing experience, and by continuously developing the excellent situation in revolution and production, victoriously fulfilled this year's state plan some nine days ahead of schedule. The total output value of industry in the whole municipality has shown a marked increase over that of the previous year and set the highest historical record.

This year, among the principal industrial products of Shanghai such as steel, steel products, non-ferrous metals, single-crystal silicon, polycrystalline silicon, petroleum installations, internal combustion engines, hand guided tractors, transformers, chemical fertilizer, cotton textiles,

paper, plane glass, large weighing scales and special balances have separately fulfilled the state plan for the whole year ahead of schedule by more than a month to two months and more. The volume of many products has shown a greater increase over that of last year and the quality of most products has also further improved. To enrich the livelihood of the people and bring prosperity to the markets, the production of the light textile industry, and daily commodities is improving in quantity as well as in quality, and at the same time tens of thousands of new designs and patterns have been added. More than 660 factories and enterprises in the municipality have fulfilled the state plan for the year by more than a month ahead of schedule. Transportation volume, loading and discharging volume of cargoes on railways and highways and in ports and inland navigation routes have also fulfilled the state plan for the year ahead of schedule.

Following the development of production, this year there has been a greater increase in export from Shanghai and in the total amount of outgoing foreign aid than the previous year, and the number and volume of many products consigned and supplied to outside places also increased over that in the previous year, of which the amount of steel products transferred has increased by 9.7 percent over that of the last year. A very great achievement has also been scored in the mass movement to empty the warehouses and tap potentials. In the first three quarters of the year, the municipality has gleaned from the warehouses accumulated materials to the value of ¥500,000,000 and that, when compared to the total volume cleared from the warehouses last year, shows an increase of 27 percent of which some 42 percent has already been used for regulative purposes in support of the socialist construction of the state.

The in-depth development of the repudiate-revisionism and rectification campaign and the conscientious carrying out of education in ideology and political line is a strong motive power propelling the advance of industrial production in Shanghai along the road of greater, faster, better and more economical results. Since this year, the broad masses of workers, cadres and technicians on Shanghai's industrial and communications front have in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Read and studied seriously and have a good grasp of Marxism," seriously read the works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao, continuously criticized and repudiated idealistic transcendentalism, the reactionary theory of productive forces, the theory of human nature of the landlords and the bourgeoisie, and the theory of the dying out of class struggle spread by Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind of political swindlers, criticized the various "Left" and Right erroneous tendencies and strengthened their ability to distinguish between true and false Marxism.

Party organizations at various levels have further strengthened leadership over economic work to guarantee the further implementation of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line as well as various general and specific policies. In the repudiate-revisionism and rectification movement, the steel workers of Shanghai, by conscientiously reflecting on the history of the struggle between the two lines in China's steel industry, have further exposed and criticized the crimes of Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind of political swindlers in sabotaging the development of the steel industry. Overcoming the difficulties of raw material shortage, the workers have popularized

the technique of direct consumption of scrap metal by the converter. Later, they also broke away from the old convention of halting production for inspections and repairs, and have succeeded in not stopping the furnace or cutting down production when making inspections and repair to create new gains in maintaining stable and high yield. Up to the end of November, the output of steel and steel products in the whole municipality has severally increased by 19.8 percent and 15.1 percent respectively over the corresponding period last year.

Directly mobilizing and relying on the broad masses and giving full play to the enormous enthusiasm for socialism inherent in the masses has been an important experience in the development of industry in Shanghai. In order to effectively give support to agriculture and the steel industry, the machine-building and electricity department in Shanghai has shouldered a heavy and demanding task.

Faced with the new contradictions brought on by the new task, leading members in the majority of units are actively leading the masses and acting as promoters of progress for revolution and production. However, there are also leading members in a small number of units who have shown signs of timidity. Guided by the CCP Shanghai Municipal Committee and the Municipal Revolutionary Committee, the Shanghai No. 1 Mechanical and Electrical Bureau system has in succession held seven forums with participation by workers, cadres and technicians, mobilized the masses to repose contradictions and relied on them to solve contradictions. Leading cadres of the bureau, corporations as well as many factories have gone in droves to the frontline of production for investigation and study, and by fully mobilizing the masses, enabled a lively situation of helping and supporting one another and competing with one another to shoulder the heavy load to appear in factories, workshops and sections of the various enterprises in the whole system.

Since this year, Party organizations at various levels on the industry and communications front, proceeding from the basis of consolidating the socialist economy and from the plane of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, have also led the masses in deeply criticizing bourgeois departmentalism and small group mentality, and by further giving play to the socialist spirit of greater cooperation, enabled many tasks which formerly were difficult to fulfill to be victoriously fulfilled within a short time.

This year, on the basis of the demand caused by the rapid development of various departments of national economy, the state has handed down a very demanding assignment to the Shanghai Turbine Works for the manufacture of a turbine electric generator, and the demand set by the assignment has imposed a greater contradiction on the existing production capacity of the whole works. The workers, cadres and technicians of the Shanghai Turbine Works, making manifest the revolutionary spirit of "fearing neither hardship nor death," have worked arduously and ingeniously in high spirits, and by tapping potentials within the enterprise in a big way, further accelerated the speed of production.

Simultaneously, inspired by Chairman Mao's battle cry of "Unite to win still greater victories!" the Shanghai No. 1 Machine Tool Repair Plant, the Hutung Shipyard, the Shanghai Paper-Making Machine Plant and the Tungfanghung Paper-Making Machine Plant, as well as others, numbering more than 50 in all, have also with enormous enthusiasm voluntarily shouldered the assignment. By means of the assault method, they have in succession manufactured several hundred parts, requiring a total of some 100,000 work hours, for the turbine electric generator and enabled the turbine works to overfulfill the state target.

This year, in the battle for improving the quality and output of textile products, the textile industry system in Shanghai has broken away from the boundaries of the trade and organized more than 150 factories having close connection in production by forging close ties with them and joining them in struggle to improve the quality and output of products. Consequently, within a short period of time, the bureau has been able to produce 28 characteristic major products which in quality and output have set new records.

At present, after having fulfilled this year's state plan ahead of schedule, the workers of Shanghai are seriously summing up experience and carrying out ideological, organizational and material preparations well for ushering in the second year of the 4th Five-Year Plan of national economic development.

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ARMY-PEOPLE RELATIONS

Fish-and-Water Relations between Armymen and Civilians in East China Old Revolutionary Base Area

(NCNA-English Tsinan, Jan. 2, 1972)

the people and the commanders and fighters of a people's liberation army tsinan unit in the yimeng mountains, a revolutionary base area during the war of resistance against japanese aggression and the liberation war, cherish and support each other as they did in the past. under the guidance of the line of unity for victory of the ninth national congress of the party, they unite as one and fight shoulder to win one victory after another in revolution and production.

after the unit came to the area, an old lady paid it a visit one day, carrying with her a basket of eggs, peanuts and walnuts. she said she wanted to see her "sons". the soldiers showed her in warmly and asked who her sons were. the old woman smiled and said: "my sons, i've come to see nobody but you," then she told them a story.

it happened in 1945. her son chen hsi-fu, a fighter of the eighth route army -- the p.l.a.'s predecessor -- was seriously wounded in a fierce battle. the mother was brought to the unit to see the son. before chen hsi-fu died, he told his mother: "cheer up, ma, all the fighters of this army are your sons..." returning home, grandma chen took an even more active part in supporting the front. since then, she has taken all the armymen as her own sons.

her words warmed the fighters' hearts. they said with feeling: "we are all your sons, ma." the soldiers treated her as their own mother. the fighters saw her off a long way, reluctant to part from her. they all pledged that they would carry forward the revolutionary tradition and win still greater victories.

the yimeng mountainous area is a good classroom for the army to carry out education in revolutionary traditions. many veteran revolutionaries like grandma chen conducted profound education among the soldiers.

an army hospital sent a medical team to tour the nearby villages last summer. a veteran militia hero and model in supporting the army during the revolutionary war years told them many moving stories about the flesh-and-blood relations between armymen and civilians. this fired the revolutionary enthusiasm of the medical workers. acting like the eighth route armymen, members of the medical team whole-heartedly served the poor and lower-middle peasants.

they went among the peasants to make a study of local diseases, collected folk prescriptions and relieved some old poor and lower-middle peasants of their recurrent diseases. when they learned that a herb was effective in curing certain diseases, they climbed the mountains to collect it. they then mixed it with other medicinal herbs and tasted the preparation themselves

before administering it. this medicine cured over 60 aged people.

during the liberation war, the people's liberation army cooperated with the local people and wiped out one of chiang kai-shek's ace army divisions in the mountains. cherishing profound feelings for the people in this old revolutionary base, the commanders and fighters of the p.l.a. unit stationed there regarded the transformation of the area as another great battle together with the poor and lower-middle peasants they carried out large-scale water conservancy construction on the mountain and improved large stretches of hilly land. as a result, almost all the 45 brigades of the suntsu people's commune have orchards. the commune's production has constantly developed.

among the local leading members at various levels, many were veteran fighters who in the war years fought side by side with the local people. they still maintain close ties with the people. chang hsing-shan, deputy secretary of the feihsien county committee of the chinese communist party, is one of the many. when he returned to this old revolutionary base, he immediately joined the masses in fighting against the elements. to change the farming conditions of the county which was constantly threatened by drought, he made investigations last winter and pooled the wisdom of the local cadres and people in making a plan for building water conservancy works. working hard in the winter and the following spring, the local people completed a trunk canal 50 kilometres long and extended the irrigated area by 8,000 hectares.

MASS INDOCTRINATION

Armymen and Civilians Throughout China Study Chairman Mao's Important Instructions and New Year's Day Editorial

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 1, 1972)

stepping into 1972 and full of confidence, people of all nationalities in china are conscientiously studying chairman mao's important instructions contained in the new year's day editorial by the "people's daily", the "red flag" and the "liberation army daily" and discussing the editorial's analysis of the domestic and international situation and the fighting tasks for 1972. hundreds of millions of armymen and civilians hail the great victories scored in the past year for chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and wish chairman mao, the great leader of the people of all nationalities of china, a long, long life. they pledge in the new year to rally still more closely round the party central committee headed by chairman mao and advance from victory to victory along the line of the ninth party congress.

as soon as the editorial was made public, the masses of workers, peasants, soldiers, red guards, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary intellectuals in 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions plunged into serious

study. party committees and revolutionary committees of many provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions have made decisions on the study of the editorial. party committees of some areas and leading organs of army units have sent mao tsetung thought propaganda teams to factories, villages and army companies to join the masses in the study.

the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers in various parts of the country, while studying the editorial, point out that the development of the world revolutionary situation in the past year confirms chairman mao's wise conclusion in his may 20, 1970 statement. they warmly acclaim the fact that the great historical tide -- countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want revolution -- is pounding the decadent rule of imperialism, social-imperialism and all reaction. chairman mao points out: "affairs in the world require consultations. the internal affairs of a country must be settled by the people of that country, and international affairs must be settled by all concerned through consultation. they must not be decided by the two big powers." the masses hold the identical view that the hegemony and power politics of the two superpowers have in the past year met with strong opposition from a growing number of medium and small countries. great victories have been scored by the three peoples of indochina in their just struggle against u.s. imperialist aggression, and social-imperialism has been landed in a more and more isolated position. new advances have been made in the struggle of the world's people against imperialism, revisionism and all reaction. china's lawful rights in the united nations have been restored. all this provides further vivid proof that the enemy rots with each passing day, while for us things are getting better daily. in the new year imperialism, social-imperialism and all reaction are bound to decline further whereas the people of the world will surely win new victories.

the masses of party members and revolutionary people acclaim the great victory won in carrying out education in ideology and political line throughout the party and among the people of the whole country in the past year. they are of the opinion that as a result of reading and studying, criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work and carrying out deep-going education in ideology and political line in the past year, the whole party and the people of the whole country have further raised their ability to distinguish genuine from sham marxism and further exposed and criticized the conspiracies of liu shao-chi and other swindlers who had illicit relations with foreign countries and attempted to change the line and policies of the party and the socialist system. the whole party, the whole army and the people of the whole country have rallied still more closely round the party central committee headed by chairman mao. this is of profound, far-reaching significance for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and preventing capitalist restoration in china, and is a very heavy blow to social-imperialism and to imperialism, revisionism and reaction throughout the world. at the same time, it has given a powerful impetus to the development of china's socialist construction.

chairman mao points out: "the line is the key link; once it is grasped, everything falls into place." reviewing the fighting course in the past year, the

whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country have seen this important instruction as a great truth. the party committee of the shaoshan area in hunan province has in the past year again and again carried out education in political line in close connection with the reality. this has heightened the masses' consciousness of the struggle between the two lines and promoted both revolution and production. grain yield in all the communes of the area has surpassed 7.5 tons per hectare. while studying the new year's day editorial, the party committee of the area conscientiously sums up its experience and is determined to carry on deep-going education in ideology and political line.

armymen and civilians in various parts of the country understand that it is of extremely great significance to carry out deep-going education in ideology and political line and unfold the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work in line with chairman mao's teaching: practise marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire. members of the party committee of the "red army regiment" of a people's liberation army unit stationed in the paoting area said: "the theoretical basis of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line is marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought. only by assiduously studying works by marx, engels, lenin, stalin and chairman mao can we conscientiously carry out and firmly defend chairman mao's revolutionary line."

chairman mao teaches: "what do we mean by unity? of course we mean unity on the basis of marxism-leninism, and not unprincipled unity." "both inside and outside the party it is necessary to unite with the vast majority. only thus can things be done well." this important instruction is a profound education to the workers, peasants, soldiers and revolutionary cadres. in the past few years the peking no. 3 chemical works has correctly distinguished and handled the two different types of contradictions, united all forces that can be united and brought into play every positive factor; so both revolution and production are getting better and better. in studying the editorial, members of the party committee of the works said: "mao tsetung thought is the foundation of unity, and unity assures us victory. we must further strengthen our unity on the basis of the principles of mao tsetung thought and win still greater victories."

teachers and students of peking university have studied chairman mao's great teaching "our party's consistent principle in dealing with comrades who have committed mistakes is to lay the main stress on education, namely, learning from past mistakes to avoid future ones and curing the sickness to save the patient." this has strengthened their resolve to unite with the majority of the masses and further carry out the party's policy towards the intellectuals.

in studying chairman mao's important instructions and the new year's day editorial, party organizations in various places have decided to strengthen party concept and the party's centralized leadership in all fields of work so as to give fuller play to the role of the vanguard of the proletariat as the core. in connection with the study of the editorial, the party committee of the shenyang rolling stock plant has summed up its experience in

strengthening party leadership. members of the committee point out that fundamental to strengthening party leadership is implementation of the party's line and policies and continuous elimination of interference either from the "left" or from the right. they express the determination to further strengthen the revolutionary unity of the leading body and do a good job of building the party ideologically and organizationally, so as to lead all the party members and masses of the plant in carrying out more effectively the fundamental task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat at the grassroots level under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line.

the workers, peasants and soldiers, who are active on the frontline of grasping revolution, promoting production and other work and preparedness against war, enthusiastically respond to chairman mao's great call "in industry, learn from taching; in agriculture, learn from tachai; the whole nation should learn from the people's liberation army; the liberation army should learn from the people of the whole country." they express readiness to "support the army and cherish the people, support the government and cherish the people", and strengthen army-government and army-civilian unity. workers operating the no. 5 open hearth furnace at anshan turned out the first heat of steel for 1972 one hour and twenty minutes less than originally planned. discussing the editorial, leading members of chengting county, hopei province, pointed out that although the county's 1971 average grain yield surpassed six tons per hectare, they would lead the people of the county in striving for still greater successes in the new year to greet the convocation of the fourth national people's congress.

commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army pledge to continue to carry out chairman mao's line on army building, strengthen army building and energetically grasp military and political training so as to raise the army's political and military qualities still higher. commanders and fighters at various frontier and coastal posts say that they will bear in mind chairman mao's teaching "heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland", build up army-civilian joint defences, and be prepared at all times to smash all imperialist and social-imperialist plots of aggression and subversion. they express their determination to liberate china's sacred territory taiwan province.

while studying the editorial, the workers, peasants and soldiers declare that in the new year they will carry forward the spirit of proletarian internationalism, remain modest and prudent, guard against arrogance and impetuosity, continue to conscientiously carry out chairman mao's revolutionary line and policies in foreign affairs and strive to contribute to supporting the revolutionary struggles of the oppressed people and nations of the world.

LOCAL INDUSTRY

Tientsin Industrial and Transport Enterprises Fulfill 1971 State Plans

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Jan. 1, 1972)

tientsin, major city in north china, overfulfiled the 1971 state plans in industrial production by December 28. total value of output showed a marked increase over 1970 and hit an all-time high. in achieving this success, the party organizations at all levels in the industrial, transport and capital construction departments strengthened leadership over economic work and carried out chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

fulfilment or overfulfilment of planned output covered such major products as steel, rolled steel, tractors, automobiles, metal cutting machine tools, radio elements, soda-ash, caustic soda, cement, tyres, cotton cloth, woolen fabrics, bicycles, sewing machines, and pharmaceuticals. railway, harbour and other departments of transport also met the annual state plans in advance.

the party organizations at all levels in 1971 made serious efforts to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work and carried out education in ideology and political line in a deep-going way. members of leading bodies at all levels and workers seriously studied works of marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's works and made deep-going criticism of idealist apriorism and the reactionary theory of productive forces peddled by liu shao-chi and other political swindlers. this raised their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and fortified their determination to implement chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

leading members of the party organizations in the metallurgical industry bureau, from the bureau party committee down to the grassroots level, went to the factories and workshops and with the workers studied the party's general line for building socialism and criticized liu shao-chi and his agents for opposing the general line. they condemned the crime committed by liu shao-chi and company in closing down dozens of converters, electric furnaces, blast furnaces and coke-oven batteries that were set up during the great leap forward in tientsin and the two newly-opened mines in the locality. all this heightened the workers' enthusiasm in pushing production forward. workers of the tientsin no. 1 steel plant, by combining their revolutionary zeal with a scientific approach, turned out quality steel that was urgently needed by the state in a stationary furnace with low-grade iron.

the party organizations at all levels in tientsin industrial departments in 1971 strengthened leadership over the deep-going mass movement to learn from the taching oilfield, national pace-setter in industry. the no. 2 machinery bureau fulfilled the state annual plan ahead of schedule, thanks to the bureau party committee, which constantly encouraged the workers, cadres and technical personnel to learn from the taching oil workers their revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle and summed up and spread advanced experience in learning from taching.

efforts were made to tap the potential of existing enterprises and bring the role of this old industrial city into fuller play. the city organized more than 300 enterprises in 1971 to unfold a campaign of socialist co-ordination. as a result, more than 10,000 pieces of equipment including mining equipment, coke-ovens, blast furnaces, boilers, electric apparatus and equipment for transport, water supply and drainage. this contributed to speeding up the construction of mines and iron and steel plants. the enterprises in tientsin also introduced technical innovations and made major improvements on old equipment, products and technological processes. this resulted in many new products. according to the rough count by metallurgical, chemical industrial, textile and other four bureaus, 8,400 technical innovations were made in the first ten months of 1971, which have brought the production level of the city to a new level.

Northeast China Province Fulfills State Annual Industrial Plan Ahead of Time

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Jan. 1, 1972)

liaoning province, one of china's important industrial bases, reported a vigorous development in both revolution and production on industrial front. total industrial output value fulfilled the state annual plan by december 21, 1971; 12.2 per cent more than 1970.

more than 1,400 factories, mines and other enterprises of the province met the 1971 plans one month ahead of schedule. the province outstripped ten days ahead of time the state plans for the more than thirty major products including rolled steel, non-ferrous metals, automobiles, electric motors, diesel engines, transformers, walking tractors, metallurgical equipment, ball-bearings, caustic soda, sulphuric acid, soda-ash, machine-made paper, chemical fertilizer, pesticides, wrist watches and chemical fibres. the output of big machine tools increased by 50 per cent over that of 1970. good results were also reported in the output of steel, pig iron, iron ore, coke, coal, electricity, cement, mining equipment, freight cars and other products. successes were made in developing light industry. more than 1,800 new products were added.

in their effort to implement chairman mao's teaching "carry out education in ideology and political line", the party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels conscientiously studied marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and criticized idealist apriorism and the reactionary theory of productive forces peddled by wang ming, liu shao-chi and other swindlers. this helped raise their consciousness in implementing chairman mao's revolutionary line. the metallurgical workers, cadres and technicians studied chairman mao's teaching "develop the mining industry" and repudiated the reactionary principle of smelting to the neglect of mining advocated by liu shao-chi and company. this touched off a campaign to develop the mining industry. many old mines tapped their potential. deep extraction brought difficulties to the workers of the 50-year

old takushan iron ore mines of the anshan iron and steel company. but production plan was fulfilled in the first eleven months of last year, 14 per cent increase over the same 1970 period, thanks to the hard efforts made by the workers. the province opened a number of small and medium-sized mines in 1971 to produce large amounts of iron ore for the state.

the shenyang heavy machinery plant, the fushun mining equipment plant, the penchi nanfen machinery repair plant and the talien industrial wagons plant produced 30 per cent more mining and metallurgical equipment and part and accessaries, thanks to their efforts in making technical innovations and tackling the weak links in production.

leading members of many factories, mines and other enterprises seriously studied the works of marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's works and combined their study with investigations. they often went to the first line of the three great revolutionary struggles and solved problems by applying the dialectical materialist theory of knowledge. results were good. the talien steel plant had two-thirds of its leading members and office workers in the grassroots, making investigations and study and solving production problems. the plant fulfilled the state production plan 31 days ahead of schedule.

GOOD HARVEST

Tibet Has Good Harvest

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Jan. 2, 1972)

under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the tibet autonomous region had good harvests again in 1971. output of major crops, such as barley, wheat, rape, sugar beet, tobacco and tea increased by a fairly big margin over that of 1970.

in high spirit, the tibetan people are now reaping and threshing grain crops and, at the same time, building water conservancy projects to achieve still better harvests in this new year.

following chairman mao's teaching: "carry out education in ideology and political line", the party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels in the autonomous region have since last spring organized the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members and cadres to study the history of the struggle between the two lines within the party in connection with the reality. they have deepened the revolutionary mass criticism of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by liu shao-chi and his agents in tibet, and the heinous crimes of the dalai traitorous clique and the panchen counter-revolutionary clique against the motherland and the people. this further strengthened the determination of the emancipated serfs in taking the socialist road and deepened the mass movement "in agriculture, learn from tachai", with a number of outstanding units

coming to the fore. per hectare grain yield in several hundred communes (townships) and production brigades has reached the target set in the national programme for agricultural development.

naitung county, situated in the south of the yalu tsangpo river, was under-developed in agriculture owing to lack of water sources. the local people in the past year built a number of water conservancy projects that lead water uphill. they also terraced fields on hillsides and improved pastures. total output of grain and oil-bearing crops in 1971 was 8 per cent higher than that of 1970. there was also a marked increase in animal husbandry. the hsiangyang people's commune of the county has increased its grain output year by year since its founding in 1965 by displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. its per hectare grain yield surpassed for six years running the 3-ton target set in the national programme for agricultural development. its 1971 grain output was over 11 per cent higher than 1970's.

weather is capricious and soil conditions are complicated in the vast tibetan plateau. the tibetan commune members last year carried out extensive scientific experiments in farming, in breeding and popularizing good strains of seeds. the personnel of the tibetan agricultural scientific research institute and the experimental farms of loka, chamdo, shigatse and other places went to the countryside to carry out scientific experiments together with the commune members. they acclimatized many good strains of seeds and greatly raised the per unit output.

more than 70 tons of good strains of barley and wheat seeds were introduced and popularized in nanmulin county, shigatse administrative region. after careful experiments and cultivation, the seeds were sown to large tracts of land with different soil conditions, in places from 3,700 to 4,300 metres above sea level. the output was generally 20 per cent more than that produced by local seeds.

the hsienfeng people's commune of mangkang county by the chinsha river, an outstanding unit in the chamdo administrative region in learning from tachai, formed a "three-in-one" combination experimental group composed by veteran peasants, young people and revolutionary cadres. in the revolutionary spirit of daring to think and act, the group succeeded in acclimatizing good strains of several crops, including the albanian wheat, which yielded 1.5 tons more than the local strain per hectare.

the level of farm mechanization in tibet has been raised remarkably since the setting up of the rural people's communes, thanks to the help by the party and the government and the support of other provinces and cities. the state-owned tractor stations help the communes plough their fields and train tractor drivers. the tungcheng people's commune of tuilungtehching county now has eight sowers, four threshers and three flour mills, with which it has basically mechanized or semi-mechanized sowing, threshing and grain processing. the commune, which used to be grain-deficient, now has surplus grain totalling 25 tons.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND BURUNDI

Government Delegation of Republic of Burundi Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 1, 1972)

a delegation of the government of the republic of burundi, led by arthemon simbananiye, minister of foreign affairs, co-operation and planning, arrived here by plane this morning for a friendly visit at the invitation of the government of the people's republic of china.

members of the delegation include major rwuri, chief of general staff of the armed forces and member of the supreme council of the republic; mangona protais, burundi ambassador to tanzania; kabura pascal, general director of industrial culture of burundi; minani philippe, advocate of the court of appeal; captain bagaza; and jerome ndikuriyo, an official of the protocol department of the foreign ministry.

present at the airport to welcome the distinguished guests from burundi were chi peng-fei, acting foreign minister; wang hsin-ting, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; and leading members of the government departments concerned, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries including chen chieh, chung yu-yi, su chieh, tiao ping-chang, wang yi-chih, chou jung-kuo, hsi tao-chung, chu pei-chang, chao chun-cheng, ho kung-kai, chang shu, wang ming-chun, cheng fei and chu chuan-hsien.

the airport today flew the national flags of china and burundi and was filled with an atmosphere of friendship between the chinese and burundi people. holding streamers of welcome, several thousand people awaited the arrival of the distinguished burundi guests. when arthemon simbananiye and others, in the company of chi peng-fei and wang hsin-ting, walked round and met the welcoming crowds, the people in a festival mood beat drums and gongs and cheered: "long live the friendship between the chinese and burundi people exclamation" "long live the great unity of the asian and african people exclamation" "long live the great unity of the people of the world exclamation" young people and children dressed in their holiday best danced to the accompaniment of revolutionary music to express warm welcome to the guests. arthemon simbananiye and others kept waving to the welcomers in acknowledgement.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were also present at the airport to welcome the burundi government delegation.

Chinese Acting Foreign Minister Meets Burundi Minister of Foreign Affairs, Cooperation and Planning

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 1, 1972)

chi peng-fei, chinese acting minister of foreign affairs, met and had a friendly conversation here this afternoon with arthemon simbananiye, leader of the government delegation of the republic of burundi and minister of foreign affairs, co-operation and planning.

mangona protais, member of the delegation and burundi ambassador to tanzania, took part in the meeting.

also present on the occasion were ho kung-kai and chang shu, deputy directors of the department of west asian and african affairs of the chinese foreign ministry.

Chi Peng-fei and Wang Hsin-ting Hold Talks with Burundi Minister Simbananiye

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 2, 1972)

chi peng-fei, chinese acting foreign minister, and wang hsin-ting, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, held talks here today with arthemon simbananiye, leader of the government delegation of the republic of burundi and minister of foreign affairs, co-operation and planning.

the talks proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

taking part in the talks on the burundi side were major rwuri, member of the government delegation of the republic of burundi, chief of general staff of the armed forces and member of the supreme council of the republic; and other members of the delegation mangona protais, kabura pascal, minani philippe, captain bagaza and jerome ndikuriyo.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were leading members and staff members of departments concerned chu pei-chang, ho kung-kai, chang shu, chao chun-cheng, cheng fei, wang ming-chun, chu chi-chen and lo hsu.

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Gives Banquet in Honor of Burundi Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 2, 1972)

vice-premier li hsien-nien gave a banquet in the banquet hall of the great hall of the people here this evening to warmly welcome artemon simbananiye, minister of foreign affairs, cooperation and planning of the republic of burundi, and all the members of the delegation of the government of the republic of burundi he is leading.

the national flags of the republic of burundi and the people's republic of china hung in the banquet hall.

acting foreign minister chi peng-fei and minister artemon simbananiye spoke at the banquet, which proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship. the band played the national anthems of burundi and china after the speeches.

many toasts were drunk to the continuous development of the friendship between the people of china and burundi and to the constant new successes of the cause of asian, african and latin american people's unity against imperialism.

present at the banquet were wang hsin-ting, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; hsieh fu-min and pei shih-chang, members of the standing committee of the national people's congress; and leading members of departments concerned chen chieh, chung yu-yi, su chieh, tiao ping-chang, wang yi-chih, yen chun, chang pin, lai ta-yuan, wu yin-hsien, teng kang, chang tzu-liang, ho ying and han hsu.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were also present.

Li Hsien-nien, Chi Peng-fei and Wang Hsin-ting Meet Government Delegation of Republic of Burundi

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 2, 1972)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, chi peng-fei, acting minister of foreign affairs, and wang hsin-ting, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, this evening met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with artemon simbananiye, minister of foreign affairs, co-operation and planning, and all the members of the delegation of the government of the republic of burundi he is leading.

taking part in the meeting were major rwuri, member of the government delegation of the republic of burundi, chief of general staff of the armed forces and member of the supreme council of the republic, and members of the delegation mangona protais, kabura pascal, minani philippe, captain bagaza and jerome ndikuriyo.

present on the occasion were leading members of chinese departments concerned ho ying, han hsu, chu pei-chang, chao chun-cheng, ho kung-kai, chang shu, cheng fei, wang ming-chun and chu chi-chen.

Chinese Acting Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei's Speech at Banquet in Honor of Burundi Foreign Minister

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 2, 1972)

following is the full text of the speech by chi peng-fei, acting minister of foreign affairs of the people's republic of china, at the banquet given by vice-premier li hsien-nien here this evening in honour of the government delegation of the republic of burundi led by minister artemon simbananiye:

your excellency respected artemon simbananiye,

distinguished guests from burundi,

friends and comrades,

as our people are entering a new year of the great seventies with full confidence, we are very happy that his excellency minister simbananiye and the government delegation of the republic of burundi led by him have come to our country for a friendly visit upon invitation, bringing with them the profound friendship of the burundi people. on behalf of the chinese government and people, i express warm welcome to his excellency minister simbananiye and the other distinguished guests from burundi.

the burundi people are a people with a glorious tradition of struggle against imperialism. five years ago, the burundi people, under the leadership of president micombero, overthrew the rule of the old feudal regime and founded the republic, opening a new leaf in the annals of burundi history. the burundi people, defying brute force and daring to struggle, have repeatedly smashed the subversive schemes of imperialism and its lackeys and victoriously safeguarded their national independence and state sovereignty. in international affairs, the burundi government pursues a policy of peace, neutrality and non-alignment, opposes imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and supports the african national liberation movements, thus winning the admiration and praise of the peoples of afro-asian countries. the chinese government and people rejoice at the achievements scored by the burundi government and people within the short span of five years, and wish you continuous new victories on your road of national independent development.

friends and comrades,

in the year of 1971 which has just gone, the world has been in a state of great upheaval, and the revolutionary struggles have been on the vigorous upsurge. the imperialist camp is split. the revisionist bloc is falling apart. the reactionaries of various countries are sitting on thorns. aggression, subversion, control, interference and bullying by imperialism and social-imperialism have aroused the people of asia, africa, latin america and the rest of the world to rise against them. the peoples of the three indochinese countries have continuously won brilliant victories in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. the palestinian and other arab peoples' struggles against u.s.-israeli aggression are continuously developing in depth. the just struggle waged by the pakistan people against foreign

aggression and subversion and in defence of their territory and state sovereignty has won the sympathy and support of the people of the world. an increasing number of medium and small countries are uniting to oppose the hegemony and power politics of the superpowers. the role played by the third world in international affairs is growing daily. countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want revolution -- this has become an irresistible historical trend.

during the past year, the struggles waged by the african countries and peoples to win and safeguard national independence, defend state sovereignty and oppose imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and racial discrimination have continued to forge ahead. the peoples of mozambique, angola and guinea (bissau) are waging heroic armed struggles. africa, which used to be regarded as a strategic rear area of imperialism, has become a front of the anti-imperialist struggle. but the imperialists will never be reconciled to their defeat, they will continue their aggression, interference and subversion. we are convinced that, by closing their ranks, heightening their vigilance and persevering in struggle, the african people will certainly be able to smash all the schemes and intrigues of imperialism and win still greater new victories.

friends and comrades,

historically the peoples of china and burundi shared the common destiny of being victims of imperialist aggression and oppression. in the protracted struggle against imperialism and colonialism, the chinese and burundi peoples have all along sympathized with and supported each other and established a profound friendship. through the joint efforts of the chinese and burundi peoples, our two countries have not long ago restored diplomatic relations, thereby beginning a new chapter in the relations between our two countries.

the government of the republic of burundi consistently supported the restoration to our country of all its legitimate rights in the united nations and the expulsion of the chiang kai-shek clique from it. for this, we express our sincere thanks. not long ago, representatives of the chinese government attended upon invitation the celebrations of the fifth anniversary of the founding of the republic of burundi and were accorded warm and friendly welcome and hospitality by your government and people. now, his excellency minister simbananiye has led a government delegation of the republic of burundi to china for a friendly visit. this will certainly further promote the friendship between the chinese and burundi peoples and the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries. we wish his excellency minister simbananiye success in his visit.

now i propose a toast

to the prosperity of the republic of burundi,

to the further growth of the friendship between the chinese and burundi peoples,

to the afro-asian peoples' cause of unity against imperialism,

to the great revolutionary unity of the people of the world,

to the health of his excellency president michel micombero,

to the health of his excellency minister artemon simbananiye,

to the health of all the distinguished guests from burundi,

to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives present, and

to the health of all our friends and comrades present here exclamation

Speech by Burundi Foreign Minister at Peking Banquet

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 2, 1972)

following is the full text of the speech by artemon simbananiye, burundi minister of foreign affairs, at the banquet given by vice-premier li hsien-nien here this evening in honour of him and the government delegation of the republic of burundi he is leading:

mr. vice-premier,

mr. acting minister of foreign affairs,

excellencies,

comrades and friends,

it is my honour to convey to the chinese people, their party and their government the fraternal salute of the burundi people, their party and their government.

the republic of burundi, its party, its government and all its people extend through you their salutation for the grandeur of spirit, the courage and the determination of the valiant chinese people and their inspired and unequalled leader chairman mao tsetung, to whom i wish, in the name of the burundi delegation, long life, happiness and prosperity. may he live a long, long time.

permit me also to express, in the name of the whole delegation, which i have the honour to lead, the sincerest thanks for such a warm welcome which you have the kindness to extend to us. the joy which we experience in coming to the people's republic of china, this friendly, hospitable and revolutionary land, is indescribable.

the invitation, which you so kindly extended to us and to which we responded with the greatest joy, is in fact a long-dreamed opportunity to express to you personally the esteem and admiration which we have long cherished for the chinese people and their well-beloved teacher chairman mao tsetung.

chairman mao is assuredly the greatest statesman of our epoch who, at the price of an arduous trial and a self-denial without equal in history, has led his people to progress which is today the object of admiration of all the peoples of the world.

certain fraternal peoples of africa, asia and latin america still live under the yoke of colonialism, neo-colonialism and imperialism and are subjected to the misery which they entail. the people's republic of china has not ceased in giving her sincere and unconditional support to these oppressed peoples; for this we thank it very warmly.

the moral and material aid which the people's republic of china has given to countries of the third world suffering from the evils of colonialism, neo-colonialism and imperialism greatly contributes to encouraging these peoples to carry on the struggle for their political and economic independence.

i cannot refrain from assuring you of the determination of the revolutionary people of burundi to remain on your side in the common struggle for the realization of the final objective which we have assigned ourselves: the total liberation of africa and the complete downfall of colonialism, neo-colonialism and imperialism throughout the world. in this regard, all the peoples of the third world are truly encouraged by the progress made by the people's republic of china, whether in the political, economic or military field.

during our celebrations marking the fifth anniversary of the revolution of november 28, 1966, the people's republic of china honoured us with her presence in the person of the minister of communications at the head of a delegation of a very high level. on that occasion, the head of the burundi revolution his excellency michel micombero, president of the republic and general secretary of the party, said how glad we were to see the people's republic of china recover her rights, which were unjustly denied her, and take the place due to her in the concert of nations.

in fact, it was inconceivable that the greatest people of the world should have been deprived of the possibility to take part in international life at the united nations. we congratulate the chinese people on this new victory over their enemies, who undermined their national integrity by the tactics of "divide and rule." by this important event, the united nations is enriched by an indispensable member.

one is happy to note that the voice of the people's republic of china is already heard on the big problems of the world: decolonization, peace and international security. her presence in the security council of the united nations and the expulsion of the chiang kai-shek clique, traitor to the chinese nation, and in the other organs of the united nations are a weapon as well as a full guarantee for all the countries which love peace and justice.

the republic of burundi is legitimately proud to have made a modest contribution to this triumph of justice. in fact, our position on this subject was long well-known. today more than ever, the republic of burundi under the guidance of the head of the revolution colonel michel micombero is determined to

fight on the side of the people's republic of china in order completely to defeat and bury the enemies of all the peoples of the world.

at this moment in history, when the fraternal relations between our two revolutionary peoples are more solid than ever, and in order to further strengthen them, the dearest wish of my delegation is to see multiplied, at all levels and in all fields, frequent contacts on a bilateral basis and preliminary consultations on policy and international cooperation. this will permit our two peoples to join their efforts and to better harmonize their position on problems which today preoccupy all humanity.

in this relentless struggle against under-development and in their constant efforts to attain economic independence, the people of burundi are proud to count on the aid and cooperation of the chinese people.

i would like to take this opportunity to thank the government and people of china for the aid which they have already given to the people and government of burundi.

mr. vice-premier, mr. acting foreign minister, the people's republic of china could be assured of the support of the people and government of burundi in all the efforts which this great and valiant people may make in seeking to bring about a world guided by justice and not by threats and blackrail directed by countries against other countries weaker than themselves. on this matter, burundi and the people's republic of china have always stood on common positions.

1. burundi supports the liberation movements which fight for their independence:

in south africa,
in angola,
in guinea (bissau)
in mozambique,
in namibia,
in spanish sahara.

2. burundi condemns the armed aggression directed against the peaceable peoples of indochina and the occupation of arab territories by force.

3. burundi vigorously condemns the dialogue with the racists of south africa, the portuguese colonialists and the armed aggression directed against the independent countries of africa such as zambia, senegal and the republic of guinea.

mr. vice-premier,
mr. acting minister of foreign affairs,

during our stay in the people's republic of china it will be possible and delightful for us to make contacts with the national and revolutionary realities of this friendly people. we are sure to be another witness to the success already won by the proletarian revolution led and guided by the illustrious chairman mao.

i would like to take this opportunity to wish happiness, good health and prosperity to chairman mao, to premier chou en-lai and to you yourselves, your excellency mr. vice-premier and mr. acting minister of foreign affairs as well as to all the chinese people.

in conclusion, i would like in my turn to propose a toast

to the prosperity of the people's republic of china,

to the continuous development of the friendly relations between the peoples of china and burundi,

to the afro-asian peoples' cause of unity against imperialism,

to the great unity of the revolutionary peoples of the world,

to the health of chairman mao tsetung, the illustrious teacher of the chinese people,

to the health of his excellency premier chou en-lai,

to the health of vice-premier li hsien-nien,

to the health of acting minister of foreign affairs chi peng-fei, and

to the health of our comrades present here exclamation

long live sino-burundi friendship exclamation

long live the solidarity of the peoples of asia, africa and latin america exclamation

CHINA AND CANADA

President of Amateur Sports Federation and President of Federation of Amateur Aquatics Sports of Canada Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 2, 1972)

john jobst hunnius, president of the canadian amateur sports federation, and richard michael gaul, president of the canadian federation of amateur aquatics sports, arrived here by air this evening for a friendly visit to china on invitation.

they were greeted at the airport by li ching-chuan, a leading member of the all-china sports federation, and leading members of organizations concerned ma chia-chun, sung chung and kuo lien-kang, as well as representatives of chinese sportsmen of various events.

CHINA AND IRAQ

Iraqi Government Delegation Visits Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Dec. 31, 1971)

the iraqi government delegation led by abdul khaliq al-samarrae, member of the revolutionary command council of the republic of iraq and member of the national and regional leadership of the arab baath socialist party, arrived here by special plane this afternoon after paying a friendly visit to nanking. they are being accompanied by han tsung-cheng, chinese vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries.

the delegation was warmly welcomed at the airport by wang hung-wen, wang shao-yung and liu yao-tsung, vice-chairmen of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of departments concerned, including chang yi-ai, feng kuo-chu, chang ching-piao and huang tao, as well as more than 2,000 people.

hungchiao airport today flew the national flags of iraq and china. when delegation leader al-samarrae and the other distinguished iraqi guests alighted from the plane and met the welcoming crowd, the airport resounded with cheers and the beating of drums and gongs. young people performed the dance "people of the world are sure to win". the welcoming crowd waved the national flags of china and iraq and shouted: "long live the friendship between the people of china and iraq exclamation" "long live the great unity of the people of the world exclamation" and other slogans. delegation leader al-samarrae repeatedly waved to the crowd in acknowledgement.

the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee gave a banquet this evening in honour of the iraqi government delegation.

wang hung-wen and al-samarrae spoke at the banquet which was permeated with an atmosphere of friendship.

wang hung-wen said: the iraqi people have a glorious tradition of struggle against imperialism. both the chinese and the iraqi people have long suffered from imperialist aggression and oppression. the friendly relations between the two countries and the two peoples will surely grow on the basis of unity for opposing imperialism and of the five principles of peaceful coexistence.

delegation leader al-samarrae said: the iraqi government delegation receives a warm welcome in china. this demonstrates the aspirations of the chinese people for militant unity with the people of iraq, palestine and other arab countries. the iraqi people are determined to unite with the chinese people in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and zionism.

time and again, hosts and guests toasted the growing friendship between the people of china and iraq and the developing friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

upon its departure from nanking this afternoon, the iraqi government delegation was seen off at the airport by vice-chairmen of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary

committee chiang ko and hsu chia-tun, and leading members of the headquarters of the nanking units of the chinese people's liberation army and the nanking municipal revolutionary committee, as well as 2,000 people.

delegation leader al-samarrae and the other distinguished iraqi guests visited a p.l.a. nanking unit and toured scenic spots on the eastern outskirts of the city this morning.

Iraqi Government Delegation Arrives in Kwangchow from Shanghai

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Jan. 2, 1972)

the iraqi government delegation led by abdul khaliq al-samarrae, member of the revolutionary command council of the republic of iraq and member of the national and regional leadership of the arab baath socialist party, arrived here for a friendly visit by special plane from shanghai today. the delegation is accompanied by han tsung-cheng, chinese vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries.

the distinguished iraqi guests were warmly welcomed upon their arrival by leading members of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee and other organizations concerned including liu hsing-yuan, wang shou-tao, huang jung-hai, shan yin-chang, lin li-ming, li wei-ying, su ke-chih, chang ken-sheng, chung ming and huang yeh.

the iraqi government delegation this afternoon visited water conservancy works in the huatung people's commune in huahsien county and interviewed commune members. the guests were accorded a warm welcome by hundreds of local people.

the delegation was honoured at a banquet given this evening by liu hsing-yuan, chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee. liu hsing-yuan and al-samarrae made enthusiastic speeches at the banquet, which proceeded in an atmosphere of unity and friendship. toasts were drunk to the constant development of the friendship between the people of china and iraq and the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

upon leaving shanghai this morning, the iraqi government delegation was given a warm send-off at the airport by wang hung-wen, wang shao-yung and liu yao-tsung, vice-chairmen of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of departments concerned as well as more than 2,000 revolutionary people.

while in shanghai, the guests visited a people's commune and a factory where they were warmly welcomed by the commune members and workers. they also saw a performance of the modern revolutionary ballet "the white-haired girl".

CHINA AND JAPAN

Peking Literary and Art Workers Hold New Year's Eve Party with Japanese "Haguruma" Theater

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 31, 1971)

peking literary and art workers this evening had a new-year's eve get-together with the comrades-in-arms of the "haguruma" (gear) theatre of japan. the literary and art workers of china and japan happily sang militant songs together. they warmly wished that the two peoples would win still greater victories in the coming new year in their common struggle against u.s.-imperialism and the japanese reactionaries, that the militant friendship between the revolutionary literary and art workers of china and japan would grow.

the happy get-together was full of friendly expressions. when the japanese friends arrived, the chinese comrades pressed forward and warmly shook hands with them, extending festival greetings. the literary and art workers of the two countries sat together and chatted intimately. chinese artistes presented a repertoire of episodes from modern revolutionary theatrical works, national dances, acrobatics and magic. when the chinese comrades, full of sentiments, sang in japanese a japanese revolutionary song "the japanese revolution is sure to win", warm applause burst forth from the meeting hall.

brimming over with militancy, the japanese friends mounted the stage, holding high a banner reading "long live the militant unity of the japanese and chinese people exclamation" they performed many art items depicting the revolutionary struggles of the japanese, vietnamese, korean and chinese people. the stirring militant songs linked the hearts of the japanese and chinese comrades-in-arms in the hall, demonstrating the iron will of the people of the two countries to support the indochinese peoples in their struggle against u.s. imperialist aggression and the common determination of the chinese and japanese people to struggle against the u.s.-japanese reactionaries.

the happy get-together was sponsored by the cultural group under the state council, the china-japan friendship association and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries. present at the happy get-together were wang kuo-chuan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, huang hou-min, member of the cultural group under the state council, and leading members of departments concerned ting hsueh-sung, chou chiu-yeh, wang hsiao-yun, hsiao hsiang-chien and liu hsi-lin, as well as personages from literary and art circles, including tan yuan-shou, ma chang-li, li li-fang, hung hsueh-fei and tu chin-fang.

MALAYSIA

Malayan National Liberation Army Win New Victories in 1971

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 1, 1972)

under the leadership of the communist party of malaya, all commanders and fighters of the malayan national liberation army fought heroically and won new victories in 1971, says the "voice of malayan revolution" in an article recently.

the article says: initial statistics show that in 1971, the malayan national liberation army wiped out over 300 men of the reactionary malayan and thai armed forces and police and annihilated over 30 enemy agents and stooges, damaging two fighter-bombers, destroying 3 military vehicles and capturing a quantity of weapons and ammunition.

the article continues: the national liberation army carried out activities on a wide scale in the base areas and guerrilla areas on the malaya-thailand border in 1971. they hit hard at the enemy with mines and by laying ambushes, and foiled military offensives one after another of the malayan and thai reactionaries. one of the national liberation army units fighting actively on the kelantan-thai border, annihilated nearly 40 enemy men in a single battle in april. in an ambush in may on the kroh-betong highway in northern perak, the liberation army wiped out over 10 troops of an enemy patrol unit and captured a quantity of weapons. in another attack on an enemy convoy on the same highway in august, the liberation army put out of action more than 10 enemy men. in the same month, they wiped out more than 30 enemy men and captured a large quantity of weapons in an ambush in northeastern kedah. in september, they again ambushed an enemy convoy on the above-mentioned highway, wiping out nearly 30 enemy troops. early october, the liberation army powerfully repulsed an enemy attack in which the enemy moved out ten planes and over 1,000 artillery and infantry men. over 30 enemy troops were killed or wounded, and two enemy bombers damaged.

the article says that in the past year, the malayan national liberation army successfully marched onto the vast areas of perak, kedah and kelantan, and further expanded bases and guerrilla areas. the flames of pople's war are now raging in the heartland of the enemy.

while the liberation army was attacking the enemy in various places, the article says, the armed mass working teams conducted propaganda and mass organization work and suppression of counter-revolutionaries, established close ties with the masses and won greater support from the masses. thus the national liberation army and the militia organizations have grown in strength, and the bases and guerrilla areas are more consolidated and expanded.

NEW YEAR'S EVE BANQUET

General Office of CPC Central Committee Office of State Council Give Banquet in Honor of Foreign Experts and Their Wives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 31, 1971)

the general office of the central committee of the communist party of china and the office of the state council gave a new-year's eve banquet here today in honour of foreign experts and their wives coming from various countries of the five continents.

seated at the tables for guests of honour were rajko tutovac and his wife, vasilika, un bom su and his wife, ha huu cy, frank coe and his wife, sol adler and his wife, tatsu tokuda, rani karthigesu, hamid hashmi, thong souvanh and his wife, mohammed hassan aydie, aysha amour zahor, cini claudio, maltinti adriana, denise ly, jayme martins, maria angelina picchi, yaw ansante, sid engst, joan chase hinton, julian schuman, rose smith, and christer leopold and his wife.

attending the banquet and happy get-together with the foreign friends to greet the militant new year of 1972 were chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and premier of the state council; yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-premier of the state council; chi teng-kuei, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; chi peng-fei, acting foreign minister; li po-shih, a leading member of the bureau of foreign experts affairs; and others.

the banquet was presided over by wang tung-hsing, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and director of the general office of the c.p.c. central committee.

when the leading chinese party and government comrades entered the banquet hall, they warmly shook hands with the foreign experts and their wives and thanked them for their valuable contributions to china's socialist revolution and construction.

making a speech at the banquet, vice-premier li hsien-nien extended warm festival greetings and cordial regards to the foreign experts and their wives.

he said: "you experts have come to china from thousands of miles away and have worked diligently in the press, publication, education, health and other departments of our country; with your efforts and know-how, you have made valuable contributions to china's socialist revolution and socialist construction and to the support and assistance to the world revolution. your noble internationalist spirit is well worthy of our emulation. on behalf of the chinese communist party, the chinese government and people, i extend to you our sincere gratitude exclamation"

vice-premier li hsien-nien said: "in his solemn statement of may 20, 1970, the chinese people's great leader chairman mao said: 'the danger of a new world war still exists, and the people of all countries must get prepared. but revolution is the main trend in the world today.' the development of the world situation in the past year and more has fully proved the correctness of chairman mao's wise conclusion. the three indochinese peoples have won brilliant victories in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. the palestinian and other arab peoples are persevering in their struggle against u.s.-israeli aggression. the pakistan people are waging a just struggle in defence of state sovereignty and territorial integrity and against aggression and interference. the national liberation movements of the peoples of asia, africa and latin america are continuing to surge forward vigorously. the revolutionary mass movements of the peoples of europe, north america and oceania are developing in depth. countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want revolution -- this has become an irresistible historical trend. the truculent practice of power politics and hegemony by the superpowers has met with the strong resistance of an increasing number of small and medium countries; the superpowers are beset with internal and external difficulties and are having a tougher and tougher time.

the chinese vice-premier said: "in external affairs, our country has firmly carried out chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line in foreign affairs and won great victories. the exchange of friendly visits between our people and the people of other countries, including the american people, is continuously expanding; and the number of countries which have established diplomatic relations with our country is ever increasing. the vain scheme of the superpowers to blockade and isolate china has gone totally bankrupt exclamation"

he continued: "the domestic situation of our country is also excellent. since the ninth congress and the second plenary session of the ninth central committee of our party, the whole party, the whole army and the whole nation, acting on our great leader chairman mao's instruction 'carry out education in ideology and political line', have unfolded a deep-going movement for criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work, further heightened their consciousness of class struggle, the struggle between the two lines and of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and have won great victories. the struggle-criticism-transformation campaign of the great proletarian cultural revolution is continuing to develop in depth. we have reaped bumper harvests for ten years running. a new upsurge is emerging in industrial production. prices are stable and the market flourishing. the revolutionary spirit of our people is rising higher than ever. our socialist motherland is prospering and thriving with each passing day."

vice-premier li hsien-nien wished the experts success in their work and good health. in conclusion, he said: "let us work together to better promote the mutual understanding and militant friendship between the chinese people and the people of other countries and support and assist the world revolution exclamation"

the banquet proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere. hosts and guests talked cordially and proposed toasts to the daily consolidation and development of the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the people of various countries.

also attending the banquet were leading members of departments under the c.p.c. central committee, chinese government departments, the peking municipal revolutionary committee, the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and other departments concerned wang liang-en, wu ching-tung, ma wen-po, yang ten-chung, tu wan-jung, hsieh hua, chang chi-chih, liu chien-kung, chang shih-cheng, lu ying, li meng-fu, liu fu, chiu wei-kao, liu chuan-hsin, wu yin-hsien, ting hsi-lin, li ching-chuan, wang lei, chu kai-yin, chu chih-tung and chiang shou-yi.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Vice Premier Gives Dinner in Honor of Chinese Government Trade Delegation

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Jan. 1, 1972)

chong jun taek, vice-premier of the cabinet of the democratic people's republic of korea, gave a dinner yesterday in honour of all members of the visiting chinese government trade delegation led by li chiang, vice-minister of foreign trade.

present on the occasion were kye ung tae, korean minister of foreign trade; pang tae ryul, leader of the korean government trade delegation and vice-minister of foreign trade; and all members of the korean delegation.

li yun-chuan, chinese ambassador to korea, and li ying-kuei, commercial counsellor of the chinese embassy, were also present.

chong jun taek and li chiang spoke at the dinner.

a warm and friendly atmosphere prevailed over the dinner. guests and hosts repeatedly proposed toasts wishing a long, long life to premier kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, and to chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people.

the chinese delegation saw art performances by the pyongyang workers' art team at the moran-bong theatre that evening.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Delegation of China Travel and Tourism Administrative Bureau Back in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 1, 1972)

the four-member delegation of the china travel and tourism administrative bureau led by ti wen-wei returned here by air today after its friendly visits to albania and romania.

present at the airport to greet the delegation were leading members of organizations concerned including yang kung-su, yueh tai-heng, chang yao and wang ming-hsiu.

also present were jovan andoni, counsellor, and kleo beshani, economic counsellor, of the albanian embassy in peking, and iosif chivu, charge d'affaires ad interim, and octavian gavris, first secretary, of the romanian embassy in peking.

TOURING BALL TEAMS

Chinese Women's Basketball Team and Men's Volleyball Team Return to Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 1, 1972)

the chinese women's basketball team and men's volleyball team with hsu chen-yu as leader and kuo chin-ling and chien cheng-hai as deputy leaders returned here by air today after their friendly visits to albania and romania.

they were met at the airport by leading members of the physical culture and sports commission and other departments concerned li ching-chuan, sung chung, pai ping and liu yi-ting, as well as basketball and volleyball players.

present were jovan andoni, counsellor of the albanian embassy in peking, and iosif chivu, charge d'affaires ad interim of the romanian embassy here.

CHINA AND US

Rapid Fall of "Dollar Empire"

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 1, 1972)

following is a commentary entitled "rapid fall of the dollar empire" written by a commentators' group of the poor and lower-middle peasants of a county in hopei province.

nixon declared at a press conference on december 18, 1971, that the u.s. agreed to devalue the dollar and lift the import surcharge. this marks the bankruptcy of nixon's "new economic policy" and the rapid fall of the "dollar empire".

the birth of nixon's "new economic policy" reflects the situation in which u.s. imperialism is beset with difficulties both at home and abroad, and is a new sign that u.s. imperialism has fallen down from the "top" long ago. during the two world wars, u.s. monopoly capital amassed large fortunes and the u.s. economy developed drastically. at the end of the second world war, u.s. industrial production constituted half of that in the whole capitalist world, while its gold reserves took three fourth. seizing the opportunity that other capitalist countries were greatly weakened in world war two, u.s. imperialism compelled other countries at the bretton woods conference in 1944 to recognize the dominant position of the dollar and established a capitalist world monetary system with the dollar as its mainstay. taking advantage of this privileged position, u.s. imperialism stretched its tentacles to all parts of the world, and became the biggest international exploiter and oppressor, the overlord of the capitalist world.

the great teacher lenin pointed out: "uneven economic and political development is an absolute law of capitalism". during the 20-odd post-war years, u.s. imperialism has become greatly weakened, while the economic strength of other capitalist countries has grown stronger relatively. discontented with u.s. control, these countries have all along challenged the u.s. position as an overlord. the western european countries, in particular, have daily strengthened their unity in a fierce competition with america in recent years. the expansion of japan's economy has also brought about sharper and sharper japan-u.s. contradictions. the financial and economic crises of u.s. imperialism have become worse and worse with production stagnant, prices skyrocketing, market dull, internal and external debts piling high, continuous big deficits in foreign trade, balance of payments fast deteriorating, gold reserves dwindling drastically, and the dollar position tottering. nixon's "new economic policy" represents the desperate struggle of u.s. imperialism which is bogged down deeply in insurmountable financial and economic crises.

the monetary and economic crises of u.s. imperialism are the natural outcome of the vicious development of the u.s. monopoly capitalist economy and its long-standing reactionary policy of aggression and war. the contradictions between the social nature of capitalist production and the system of private ownership have brought about periodic economic crisis of "over" production in the capitalist countries. to extricate itself from economic crisis,

u.s. imperialism has all along tried to stimulate production by increasing military expenditure and launching wars of aggression. however, aggressive wars have led to even graver financial and monetary crises and further aggravated the economic crisis. to launch aggressive wars abroad and practise ruthless exploitation and oppression at home with a view to raking in super-profits -- this is the nature of imperialism. since this nature is unchangeable, the economic crisis of imperialism is forever insurmountable.

one of the main aims of nixon's "new economic policy" is to compel other countries to revalue their currencies upward by a big margin while avoiding a devaluation of the dollar, and to compel them to make important concessions on trade and on sharing the expenses for stationing u.s. troops abroad; in other words, to safeguard the privileged position of the dollar at the expense of other countries. however, some capitalist countries succeeded in resisting the u.s. imperialist pressure and strongly demanded the lifting of the u.s. import surcharge. many west european countries even directly called for the abolition of the privileged position of the dollar. the second ministerial conference of over 90 developing countries held in lima last october also demanded the lifting of the u.s. import surcharge. it was in such a daily more isolated situation that the u.s. had to agree to the devaluation of the dollar and the abolition of the import surcharge in return for the revaluation of the currencies of other countries. but this can by no means solve the dollar crisis, nor eliminate the contradictions between the u.s. and other capitalist countries. on the contrary, their contradictions will become more and more acute.

the great leader chairman mao has pointed out: "the enemy rots with every passing day, while for us things are getting better daily." the dishing up of nixon's "new economic policy" and its running into snags everywhere are concrete evidence of u.s. imperialism rotting with every passing day. whatever "policy" the nixon administration may trot out, it cannot save u.s. imperialism from its doom, but instead will promote the further awakening of the people of america and other countries, and speed up the journey of u.s. imperialism to its grave.

Jen-min Jih-pao Commentator Denounces US Bombing of DRVN

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 31, 1971)

the "people's daily" carries a commentator's article today entitled "the more desperately the u.s. aggressors struggle, the bigger their defeats". the full text of the article reads:

u.s. gangster aircraft have received severe punishment from the vietnamese people for their successive savage bombing of north viet nam in the past few days which has aroused the great indignation of the people of various countries including the american people. this new war crime of u.s. imperialism has once again laid bare its most vicious aggressive features and torn off its peace mask with regard to the viet nam question.

the various pretexts fabricated by the u.s. imperialists for covering up their crime of aggression are absolutely preposterous.

the u.s. imperialists said that the raids are for "withdrawing its (u.s.) forces from south viet nam". can it be said that troop withdrawal from south viet nam necessitates wanton bombing of north viet nam? this is indeed arrant nonsense exclamation the u.s. bombing of north viet nam is a flagrant act of expanding the war. the united states cannot justify itself under any pretext. had the united states really wanted to withdraw its troops from south viet nam, it could do so unconditionally and completely, and no one stands in the way. however, the united states has all along refused to make a due and serious reply to the seven-point peace proposal put forward by the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, but has carried out ever more violent bombing attacks on north viet nam. this can only show that u.s. imperialism does not really want to completely withdraw its troops from south viet nam and "end the war" but to continue to prolong and expand it.

the u.s. imperialists said that the u.s. bombing attacks are of "limited-duration", and not in violation of the u.s. government's commitment three years ago to completely cease the bombing of north viet nam. how can such shameless sophistry deceive any one? can it be that "limited" bombing is not counted as bombing? the bombing has been off and on as u.s. imperialism desires. in what sense is it "limited"? this fallacy that "aggression is justified" is merely a pretext fabricated by u.s. imperialism for bombing north viet nam at any time.

no matter how it tries to justify its acts of aggression, u.s. imperialism cannot escape punishment by the vietnamese people. it is the sacred duty of the north vietnamese people to support their kith and kin in the south in their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. it is the sacred right of the vietnamese people to defend the air space of their fatherland. the vietnamese people will hit the u.s. aggressors hard wherever and whenever they come. the vietnamese people have in the past few days shot down a number of enemy planes and captured a number of u.s. pilots. this is a powerful reply to the u.s. aggressors.

the barbarous bombing of north viet nam is nothing but a desperate struggle of u.s. imperialism. it shows that the so-called war "vietnamization" plan pushed by the nixon administration is suffering defeats and that it is trying to save itself from defeat by such war adventure. but, facts are entirely contrary to what u.s. imperialism has expected. the indochinese peoples are winning one victory after another in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. u.s. imperialism suffers disastrous defeats wherever it makes provocations, embarks on adventure and expands the war. the vietnamese people have dealt heavy blows at the u.s. aggressors, the lao people have put 11 enemy battalions out of action in the plain of jars and the cambodian people have fought a big victorious battle in the highway 6 area. the chinese people immensely rejoice over these splendid new exploits. following the teachings of their great leader chairman mao, the

chinese people will, as always, resolutely support the people of viet nam and the other peoples of indochina in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation till complete victory. we are deeply convinced that in face of the iron bastion of the three indochinese peoples fighting in unity, any new military adventure of u.s. imperialism will surely end in more ignominious defeat.

American Friendly Personage John McCook Roots Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 1, 1972)

american friendly personage john mccook roots arrived here by air this evening on a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

among those welcoming him at the airport were ma chia-chun and hsing tse, leading members of departments concerned of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

CHINA AND PDR YEMEN

Chairman Robaya Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Aden, Dec. 30, 1971)

salem robaya ali, chairman of the presidential council of the people's democratic republic of yemen, received at the presidency yesterday li chiang-fen, chinese ambassador to the p.d.r.y., and had a cordial and friendly talk with him.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Director of Yugoslav Industrial Exhibition Group Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 31, 1971)

dusan strujic, director, and marija popovic, commercial director, of the exhibition group of the industrial exhibition of the socialist federal republic of yugoslavia, left here for home by air today.

present at the airport to see them off were leading members of departments concerned under the china council for the promotion of international trade including chuang pu-sheng, li chien-hsiang and huang chao-hsuen.

ivo dragicevic, economic counsellor of the yugoslav embassy in peking, was also present.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

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* NATIONAL *
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REMOLDING OF INTELLECTUALS

Take the Road of "Three-in-One" Combination, Compile and Write More and Better Books

- criticizing and repudiating the revisionist "expert line" pushed in publishing work by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers like him

by

Chiao Wen-chün (焦文軍)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 26, 1971)

In August 1970, a "three-in-one" group for compiling and writing the Technology of Making of Cement Boats was formed with the support of the Party organizations of the Ministry of Communications, the State Capital Construction Commission and the relevant units. The 13 members of this group came from ten units including factories and scientific research institutes. Among them were six workers, two leading cadres and five technicians. After five months' hard work, they victoriously accomplished the task of compiling and writing the Technology of Making of Cement Boats. This served as a strong criticism to the counter-revolutionary revisionist "expert line" pushed in publishing work by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and other false Marxist political swindlers like him.

The great leader Chairman Mao pointed out: "In a sense, the fighters with the most practical experience are the wisest and the most capable." Whereas, Liu Shao-ch'i and other false Marxist political swindlers like him did their utmost to disparage the laboring people and vilify the workers, peasants and soldiers as "being void of knowledge" and "knowing nothing

theoretical." They said nonsensically that "authors are the mainstay of a publishing house" and pushed a counter-revolutionary revisionist "expert line" in publishing work.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, Liu Shao-ch'i and company's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in publishing work was smashed. At present, it is not easy to discover people who overtly oppose the writing and compilation of books by workers, peasants and soldiers. But the pernicious influence of Liu Shao-ch'i and company's fallacy of belittling the workers, peasants and soldiers is still far from being totally eliminated. In the "three-in-one" compiling and writing group, this pernicious influence finds expression chiefly in the failure to attach importance to the role of the workers, peasants and soldiers and to bring this role really into play.

Published by the People's Communications Publishing House, the Technology of Making of Cement Boats is an outcome of the continuous elimination of this pernicious influence under the guidance of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Only by Receiving Re-education from the Workers, Peasants and Soldiers Can Intellectuals Integrate Theory with Reality

Not long after the "three-in-one" compiling and writing group was formed, a technician among the group members recommended a person, saying: "So-and-so is a university graduate. If he is with us, he may take on all the writing of a certain part. Our work won't stand without him!" This idea of "our work won't stand without somebody" exposed the fact that some people in the "three-in-one" group still attached one-sided importance to book knowledge and belittled practical experience; they only saw that work "won't go" without somebody who had book knowledge but they regarded the workers who had rich practical experience as insignificant.

Were the workers in a "three-in-one" compiling and writing group really insignificant? The practice of the compilation and writing of the book Technology of Making of Cement Boats gave an excellent answer to this question.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "The masses are the real heroes, while we ourselves are often childish and ignorant, and without this understanding it is impossible to acquire even the most rudimentary knowledge." In view of the ideological conditions in the group, the leading comrades of the compiling and writing group organized all to study repeatedly Chairman Mao's relevant teachings. They also organized all group members and sent them to a few dozen units which produced cement boats, where they labored together with the workers, learned the skills and saw the demonstrations. They also drew illustrations, asked questions, kept the answers in mind and wrote down the notes.

For the compiling and writing group, the course of making investigation and study and participating in productive labor is a course of study and a course of summing up and exchanging experience and preparing the compilation

and writing of a book. Through these activities, all group members realized that: The old workers who are members of the "three-in-one" compiling and writing group have rich practical experience and belong to a relatively high level of theoretical knowledge--this serves as an important condition for compiling a book on technology, which combines theory with practice. When the cement boat factories in various localities sometimes raised some questions met with in production, the old workers in the compiling and writing group often helped solve the problem by putting forth their opinions and drawing some sketches. Some people did not understand why the cement "protective layer" of a cement boat was the best if it was 3 to 5 millimeters thick. The old workers said: "A cement boat is like a man. It also has 'bones' and 'flesh.' The steel ribs and wire mesh are the 'bones' and the cement mixture is the 'flesh.' The steel ribs can stand a high degree of tension and prevent cracking of the cement; the cement mixture can stand a high pressure and prevent rust of the steel ribs. The steel ribs and the cement mixture together will have a great tensile strength. The 'protective layer' is purely a mixture of cement without steel ribs. If it is too thick, it may crack easily. This means a waste of labor and material and will not bring about good results." The old workers illustrated the profound reasoning with simple facts and in a popular language which could be easily understood. The technicians of the compiling and writing group were deeply educated after hearing what they said.

In the course of compiling and writing this book, the technicians found it very difficult to write in a simple language for the workers the methods and principles, which were relatively difficult to understand, of drawing "a plan of the curvature of the frame" in the chapter on the technology of projecting the blueprint of a sailing vessel. Enlightened by the old workers, they thought of using the visualized example of "cutting a turnip" to illustrate the principle of curvature of the frame of a boat. Using half of a turnip as a boat and cutting it in different ways, they explained the theories with illustrations, giving a very clear account of the complicated problems. All steps of work throughout the course of building a boat ranging from the making of preparations to the launching were imprinted in the workers' minds. Whatever problems they might be given to explain, the experienced workers supported their explanation with illustrations and demonstrations, so that the problems were explained systematically and clearly. The technicians rearranged the materials obtained from the workers' lectures and systematized them slightly. Such materials often turned out to be articles having rich content.

The intellectuals of the compiling and writing group learned from the workers a great deal of knowledge which they could not have otherwise obtained from books. They took the course of compiling books as an excellent opportunity of receiving re-education from the workers. They learned an impressive lesson, saying: "Formerly we confined our scope to book knowledge and thought that compilation of a book would be impossible without the participation of somebody who know the job. In fact, without the old workers, we really cannot compile this book of technology which combines theory with reality."

The Workers, Peasants and Soldiers Can Sum Up Practical Experience Theoretically So Long As They Study Marxism and Mao Tse-tung's Thought

The pernicious influence of the revisionist "expert line" was also reflected in the workers of the compiling and writing group. Some young workers of this group who belonged to the cultural level of a senior middle school student or an intermediate technical school student had served as workers for seven to eight years and had practical experience. But they often thought that they could not work well. Some of them could write quite well but they always felt that they did not write well, so that they took an article written by a certain unit which had not been examined in practice, and put it into the draft of this book. Some workers rejoiced at seeing some graphic examples and their own writing in the draft of the book, but they were also worried, saying: "We write this book by the indigenous method! We are not sure whether it looks like a book! What we fear is that it does not have enough 'theoretical things' and people will laugh at us!"

What is theory? Where do theories come from?

Liu Shao-ch'i and other false Marxist political swindlers like him not only denied that theory came from practice but also denied the important role of theory in guiding practice, that is, they overtly denied the truth that matter might change into consciousness and consciousness might change into matter. They fabricated the fallacies that the laboring people "lacked knowledge" and "knew nothing theoretical." Their sinister aim was to frenziedly use idealist transcendentalism to poison the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers and to make them think they had an inferiority complex, so that they could stage a comeback of capitalism and lord it over the people forever. For this reason, "we fear that we cannot compile the book well" was also caused by "Liu's poison."

We attach importance to book knowledge all right. But book knowledge is a summation of other people's experience and is indirect knowledge to us. We must go through practice if we want to turn it into a useful thing. Furthermore, science and technique go on improving. "All genuine knowledge originates in direct experience." Book knowledge is only a stream and not the source. Only the revolutionary practice of millions upon millions of the masses can serve as an inexhaustible source of knowledge. The workers make cement boats the year round. They have profound knowledge of each link in the production of a cement boat. They have precious experience and positive theoretical knowledge. They can raise their rich practical experience to the level of theory so long as they act in line with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Those experienced in work must take up the study of theory," work with the intellectuals in practice and learn and study the theoretical problems.

For instance, in handling the problem of proportions of cement mixture in making a cement boat, the "three-in-one" group discovered from investigation and study that some people formerly had the wrong idea that the best results would be produced if the proportion of cement was the biggest, that some people even used pure cement paste to fill the cracks of

a cement boat, and that some others minimized the proportion of cement in order to save cement; all these methods did not produce good results. The workers and the technicians made clear the principle of structure of cement products and made a scientific analysis by integrating theory with practice, subsequently determining the rational "proportions of cement and sand."

For this reason, the workers said happily: "In the 'three-in-one' group, we can sum up our experience theoretically and compile a book so long as we get together with the intellectuals well to study Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought and delve into the theoretical problems. The expert line pushed by Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers like him can threaten us no more!"

Taking Chairman Mao's brilliant idea that practice brings genuine knowledge and practice brings science as a weapon, the "three-in-one" compiling and writing group goes on disclosing and criticizing the various poisonous ideas of belittling the workers, peasants and soldiers and neglecting practice as advocated by Liu Shao-ch'i and company. The compilation and publication of the book Technology of Making of Cement Boats has once again testified to this great truth: The laboring people can create material wealth as well as spiritual wealth!

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BOURGEOIS HUMANISM

Eradicating the Pernicious Influence of the Theory of Human Nature, Strengthening the Proletarian Party Character

- report on an investigation of the criticism against the theory of human nature of the landlord class and the bourgeoisie conducted by the Party branch of Chiangnan brigade

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 26, 1971)

The great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "Party members must take the stand of the Party and the stand of the Party spirit and Party policy." However, renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and other false Marxist political swindlers like him advocated the theory of human nature of the landlord class and the bourgeoisie, that is, "the Party spirit is human nature," in a frenzied attempt to use this theory of human nature to replace the proletarian Party spirit and principle, to corrupt the souls of Party members and to change the nature of the proletarian political party. In the course of educating Party members in ideology and political line, the Party branch of Chiangnan brigade, Ch'engtung commune, Huai-an hsien, Kiangsu Province, unfolds criticism against the theory of human nature spread by Liu Shao-ch'i and company, making all Party members raise their initiative in class struggle and line struggle and increase their Party spirit, and changing itself into a true bastion capable of carrying out and defending Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Criticizing the Idea That "People with the Same Surname Belong to the Same Family," Drawing A Clear Line Between Class Relations and Clan Relations

The Party organization of Chiangnan brigade has this characteristic: Sixty percent of the Party members of this Party branch are surnamed Chiang, and all commune members of some production teams have this same surname. In observing and handling problems, some Party members often substitute the clannish viewpoint for the class viewpoint and clannishness for the Party spirit and principle, and cover up class struggle with clannish struggle. This is the pernicious influence of the theory of human nature of the landlord class and the bourgeoisie advocated by Liu Shao-ch'i and company.

There was in the No. 2 production team of Chiangnan brigade a man surnamed Chiang who was a community headman in the old society. Under the pretext of giving a party to mark his wife's birthday, he treated two Party members who also were surnamed Chiang to a feast after the 2nd plenary session of the Party's 9th Central Committee. He talked such rubbish: "We all belong to the Chiang clan. It is nothing strange for cousins to drink together." Upon discovering this, Chou Tsai-tung, secretary of the brigade Party branch, organized the Party members and poor and lower-middle peasants

to study Chairman Mao's relevant teachings, repeatedly explained to them clearly that "people of the same surname belong to the same family" was a reactionary fallacy serving the landlord class and the bourgeoisie, and made criticism with this puppet community headman as a living target.

By the method of making class analysis, recalling past sufferings and comparing them with the present happiness, they all saw through the class enemy's scheme. A Party member who had been swindled by this puppet community headman recalled how this puppet community headman had blackmailed and then sent his two cousins to jail before the liberation.

He said with deep pain: "The puppet community headman used the reactionary fallacy that 'people of the same surname belong to the same family' and gave feasts, so as to associate himself with the Chiangs and to make the Party members who are surnamed Chiang act as his agents. I was swindled because I did not have high consciousness of class struggle and line struggle and I forget the past sufferings."

Another Party member who had been swindled was also enlightened, saying: "Why is it that the puppet community headman formerly did not recognize us as his brothers but tries to do so at present? It is because he had power before the liberation and we have the power now. We may think that drinking a cup of his wine is nothing important, but he frenziedly makes use of the wine cup to seize power from us."

Through this criticism, these two Party members strengthened their idea of class struggle. On one occasion, this puppet community headman stole a chemical fertilizer bag which belonged to the production team. The two of them immediately charged him with the theft.

The Party branch of Chiangnan brigade also mobilized Party members and poor and lower-middle peasants to hold a brigade-wide meeting to criticize the reactionary fallacy that "people of the same surname belong to the same family."

In the No. 8 production team there was a released delinquent surnamed Chang who had been remolded through labor. He had a quarrel with a lower-middle peasant commune member Wang Kuo-t'ien over the boundaries of their courtyards. Communist Chang Hung-chin wrongly took a clannish stand and spoke in defense of this released delinquent. After going through criticism against the theory of human nature of the landlord class and the bourgeoisie, he studied Chairman Mao's concepts and line of Party building, strengthened his proletarian Party spirit, and went deep to make investigation and study. He discovered that Wang Kuo-t'ien had actively struggled against this released delinquent during the movement of cleaning up the class ranks and this released delinquet carried out class retaliation against Wang Kuo-t'ien by taking advantage of the problem of the boundary of the courtyard. Accordingly, Chang Hung-chin relentlessly exposed and criticized the new crime committed by this released delinquent.

At that time some of the masses who were surnamed Chang criticized him for disowning people of the same clan. Thereupon, he, taking the stand of the proletarian Party spirit, justly uncovered the class enemies' crimes of bullying and oppressing the poor and lower-middle peasants of the same clan before the liberation, and explained the reason why people having the surname Chang were not entirely people of the same family and why only the poor and lower-middle peasants belonged to the same family, thereby raising the class consciousness of the poor and lower-middle peasants and hitting at the sabotage activities of the class enemy.

Commune member Chang Kuo-pang, who was a poor and lower-middle peasant, said: "The class enemies favored clan relationship for the purpose of evading surveillance and supervision and impairing the unity of the poor and lower-middle peasants. We poor and lower-middle peasants are like melons of the same vine. We must unite closely together."

Criticizing "Equality of All Men," Drawing A Clear Demarcation Line Between Dictatorship of the Proletariat and Dictatorship of the Bourgeoisie

When it was once inspecting summer production, the Party branch of Chiangnan brigade discovered that the leading cadre of the No. 5 production team sent a person under surveillance to keep watch on the threshing ground and that Communist Chiang Pu-t'ing who was a member of the supervisory group of the production team not only did not look into this matter but also thought that anyone, even a person under surveillance, might keep watch on the threshing ground at night. The brigade Party branch realized that this was a reflection of the pernicious influence of the "equality of all men" as advocated by Liu Shao-ch'i in his bourgeois theory of human nature.

Chairman Mao points out: "Can equality be permitted on such basic questions as the struggle of the proletariat against the bourgeoisie, the dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie, the dictatorship of the proletariat in the superstructure, including all the various spheres of culture, and the continuing efforts of the proletariat to weed out those representatives of the bourgeoisie who have sneaked into the Communist Party and who wave 'red flags' to oppose the red flag?"

Accordingly, the brigade Party branch organized the Party members and the poor and lower-middle peasants to study Chairman Mao's teachings on the dictatorship of the proletariat and roused all to criticize the fallacy of the so-called "equality of all men," thereby making Chiang Pu-t'ing understand that: To keep elements of the four categories under surveillance and supervision and to remold them through manual labor means to exercise dictatorship of the proletariat over the class enemy; moreover, the farm job of keeping watch on the threshing ground is a fight of the revolutionary people to protect the fruits of their labor and no class enemy whosoever should be allowed to do this job.

After raising its understanding, the supervisory group immediately disqualified elements of the four categories from the job of keeping watch on

the threshing ground and mobilized the poor and lower-middle peasants to uncover the fallacy that "all people can do the same job and are equal" spread during the very busy farming season by this element under surveillance. It also set up and improved a security group and strengthened the work of maintaining order and security during the very busy farming season.

The Party branch of the brigade learned a lesson from this incident. It saw that some Party members and cadres put this four-category element on equal footing as the other commune members in assigning farm jobs, and they did not put him under supervision by the masses but even entrusted him with the jobs of taking care of water supply and feeding cattle. In view of this fact, the brigade Party branch carried out mass criticism and organized the Party and the poor and lower-middle peasants to study repeatedly the Party's basic line during the period of socialism and Chairman Mao's teaching, "We definitely will not apply a policy of benevolence to the reactionaries and toward the reactionary activities of the reactionary classes," thereby making them understand that: In a socialist society, the relationship of the proletariat and the revolutionary people to the class enemies can only be a relationship between those exercising dictatorship and those under dictatorship and absolutely cannot be any "equal" relationship. The fallacy of so-called "equality of all men" as advocated by Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers like him demanded equality on behalf of the landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries and bad elements from the proletariat and the Communist Party, attacked the dictatorship of the proletariat and favored a comeback of capitalism.

An old Party member Chiang K'ai-yuan recalled the history of class struggle before and after the liberation. Filled with deep hatred, he said: "Before the liberation, the landlords and rich peasants rode on the backs of poor and lower-middle peasants and never talked about equality. After the liberation, we exercised dictatorship over the landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries and bad elements and they talked about equality in a frenzied attempt to 'change the regime.' If a Communist applies equality to the enemy, he will have lost his stand of the proletariat. If we do not exercise dictatorship over the enemy, the enemy will exercise dictatorship over us."

During the mass criticism, all the 20 Party members of the Party branch played the role of the backbone in the supervisory group. A rich-peasant element of the No. 1 production team and a released delinquent who had been remolded through labor of the No. 8 production team took advantage of holidays to go to other localities to sell reeds and engage in speculative activities. Upon discovering this, Party member Wang Kuo-liang and Chiang Ch'ien-chih promptly criticized and struggled against them. The poor and lower-middle peasants said: "The Communists have a strong Party spirit. They are trail-blazers in the struggle against the enemy. We should closely follow the Party. The red regime will last forever!"

Criticizing "Friendship First," Drawing A Demarcation Line Between Revolutionary Principle and Personal Friendship

Chairman Mao says: "There is absolutely no such thing in the world as love or hatred without reason or cause." The Party branch of Chiangnan brigade was of this opinion: Party members in the countryside live in villages. This easily gives rise to the question of "friendship," so that the reactionary fallacy that a Communist "should advocate the most sincere and genuine personal feelings toward a friend" as spread by Liu Shao-ch'i may easily poison some Party members. In the course of struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines, some Party members saw the neighbors had mistakes but they were often afraid that "they could not handle the matter without hurting feelings" and "they could not bear to start a quarrel," so that they adopted the attitude of "saying nothing good and nothing bad, so as to avoid being blamed by the neighbors." Should it be "friendship first" or Party spirit first, after all? The Party members in the countryside must make this clear in the course of criticizing the theory of human nature of the landlord class and the bourgeoisie.

This incident taught all Party members of Chiangnan brigade an impressive lesson. A commune member of the No. 2 production team went away to do sideline production on his own. Communist Chiang T'ing-kan knew it was incorrect but he dared not give him a piece of advice nor stop him because they were neighbors. It was not until the brigade Party branch asked him about this matter that he made an ordinary report. He also said: "We are old neighbors. I find difficulty in handling this problem."

Accordingly Wang Ch'ao-ch'uan, a deputy secretary of the Party branch, got together with him to study Chairman Mao's teaching, "We should not love the enemy and the ugly phenomena of society. Our purpose is to get rid of these things," and to make a class analysis of the problem of relations between "old neighbors." This made Chiang T'ing-kan understand that: The so-called "feelings above classes" mean the so-called "human love" with which the landlord class and the bourgeoisie use to swindle the laboring people. Communists must take the stand of the Party spirit and apply class feelings toward their neighbors. The neighbor's going away to do sideline production alone is a tendency toward capitalism. If we do not carry out active ideological struggle, we shall be cultivating friendship with capitalism and giving up the struggle between the two lines. We shall make a mistake of orientation.

Thereupon, he went actively to call back the commune member who had gone away to do sideline production alone, and seriously educated him in the class struggle and the line struggle, thereby making him participate in collective productive labor contentedly. He said: "I help the neighbors and commune members take the socialist road. This is my duty as a Communist and also the political help a Communist should give to his neighbors and commune members."

After criticizing the fallacy of "friendship first," the Party members and the poor and lower-middle peasants drew a clear demarcation line between revolutionary principle and personal friendship. A new Party member Chiang

Chin-ts'ai of the No. 4 production team discovered that a commune member who was a next-door neighbor reaped profits at the expense of the collective. Taking the stand of the Party spirit, he criticized and gave advice to this commune member. He also taught other members of his family: "We should cultivate class feelings with our neighbors. In helping the neighbors and commune members fight against self-interest and criticize revisionism, I am applying class feelings toward the class brothers."

In the course of mass criticism, an active ideological struggle was also under way among Party members. A Party member who was accountant of the brigade once committed corruption. Other Party members led the poor and lower-middle peasants to uncover his corruption, thereby educating and saving this Party member.

With the education in ideology and political line and the movement of criticism against revisionism and rectification of work styles developing in depth, the Party branch of Chiangnan brigade came to realize ever more deeply that: To really appreciate the spirit of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and to strengthen their proletarian Party spirit, Party members must answer to Chairman Mao's call to "read and study seriously and have a good grasp of Marxism," and must seriously study Marxism-Leninism and the works of Chairman Mao and get rid of the theory of human nature of the landlord class and the bourgeoisie disseminated in various shapes and colors by Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers like him. Under the leadership of the brigade Party branch, Party members of the whole brigade are now striving to wiping out totally the pernicious influence of the theory of human nature of the landlord class and the bourgeoisie capitalist classes and further strengthening the proletarian Party spirit.

- Investigation Group of CCP Huai-an Hsien Committee

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PARTY POLICY TOWARD INTELLECTUALS

Liuchou Machine Works, Kwangsi, Seriously Carries Out Party's Policy Toward Intellectuals

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 28, 1971)

(Based on an NCNA dispatch from Nanning dated December 25) The Party committee and the revolutionary committee of Liuchou Machine Building Works in Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region seriously carry out the Party's policy toward intellectuals and its directive of firmly uniting with, educating and remolding the technicians. They not only boldly use the technicians and bring them into active play in revolution and production, but in the course of using them, also adopt different methods to educate them in ideology and political line and urge them to quicken remolding of their world outlook. Excellent results have been achieved in this concern.

Liuchou Machine Building Works is an old enterprise employing close to 3,000 staff members and workers. It also has more than 200 technicians.

During the movement of struggle-criticism-transformation, the Party committee and the revolutionary committee of the works seriously studied Chairman Mao's great call "Unite to win still greater victories," and the series of his directives concerning the problem of intellectuals. All comrades realized that seriously carrying out the Party's policy toward intellectuals and arousing the enthusiasm of the technicians for socialism was a concrete expression of the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. They criticized the erroneous method of daring not use the technicians boldly. Through this criticism, they drew a clear demarcation line between "letting experts manage factories" and boldly using the technicians under the Party's leadership and between "putting technique in command" and burying oneself in techniques for the revolution.

After going through mass criticism, they unified their thinking and decided to help the technicians remold their old ideology through participation in productive labor and to use them boldly, bring their skills into play and educate them in the course of using them, so that they might render better service for the cause of building socialism.

The leadership of the works made proper arrangements for the more than 200 technicians and, in accordance with their professional skills, organized them to join the "three-in-one" groups of various workshops, where they, together with the workers, carried out technical innovation and were held responsible for technical work of the workshop. Many of these technicians were also posted as group leaders or deputy group leaders. Besides, some technicians who had high political consciousness were promoted to the leading posts of a workshop or of the works. In the course of day-to-day work, whenever it met with an important problem in enterprise management, the leadership of the works always took care to seek the views of the technicians and adopted all possible measures to bring their enthusiasm into full play.

In order to carry out the Party's policy toward intellectuals in an all-round manner, the Party committee and the revolutionary committee of Liuchou Machine Works seriously hand the Party's policy to the masses, so that the technicians may always receive concern and inspiration from the masses of workers.

Being influenced relatively deeply by the revisionist line, a technician made mistakes during the great cultural revolution. Some people lacked confidence in using technicians like him. For this reason, the leadership of the works aroused the masses of workers to hold a discussion. Adopting the viewpoint of "dividing one into two," the masses made an all-sided and historical analysis of the conditions of this technician. Their consensus was that this technician had made mistakes in the past but, after receiving help from the masses, he saw his mistakes and worked conscientiously and in a down-to-earth manner, so that he should be used boldly in accordance with Chairman Mao's policy of uniting with, educating and remolding the intellectuals, be given a chance to play his role in work and be encouraged to remold his old ideology conscientiously during the three great revolutionary struggles. After this technician was assigned with technical work, the workers gave him warm-hearted help ideologically and showed him active support and trust in work, so that he took up his work boldly. Later, he and the workers innovated the technology of painting, subsequently increasing efficiency of work and improving the labor conditions of the workers. He was praised by the masses.

The Party committee and the revolutionary committee of this works pay attention to commending and encouraging the technicians who have remolded their thinking relatively well and made contributions in work, and use their deeds to educate the cadres, the masses and other technicians.

After being posted as deputy leader of a "three-in-one" group, technicians Ts'ai Pao-shu paid attention to studying Chairman Mao's works, learning from the worker comrades their fine character and seriously transforming their world outlook. He worked very enthusiastically. He once worked together with the workers and took only four months to design and successfully trial-make a petroleum engine of big horsepower. Later, he overcame the difficulties brought by his poor health and seriously worked together with the workers to design and successfully trial-make another petroleum engine of a new type. The Party committee and the revolutionary committee of the works promptly popularized his deeds throughout the works. This not only established a model for the technicians but also enabled the cadres and the masses to carry out the Party's policy toward intellectuals still more consciously.

To seriously educate the technicians in ideology and political line and help them go on raising their consciousness of the class struggle and the line struggle and of continuing the revolution--this is an important part of the content of the implementation of the Party's policy toward intellectuals by the Party committee and the revolutionary committee of Liuchou Machine Works. Taking into consideration the ideological problems cropping up among the technicians, the Party committee and the revolutionary committee of the works pay attention to leading them to read books by Marx, Lenin and Chairman

Mao and grasping the typical examples to educate them patiently and elaborately, so as to raise their consciousness in transforming their world outlook.

Some technicians of this works were easily disheartened when meeting with setbacks in work and were often liable to cherish arrogance and complacency and did not learn humbly from the workers when they had achieved some success. In the tools workshop there was a technician who came from an old schoool. Dominated by the idea of "showing his skills," he once designed a multiple-cutter lathe without linking it with reality. As a result, this lathe was useless. The workers criticized him. As a result, he formed an erroneous idea that "reading was useless" and "technique was useless."

In view of his ideological problem, the leading member of the Party committee of the works got together with him to study Chairman Mao's teaching, "To fully meet with the needs of the new society and form one with the workers and peasants, the intellectuals must go on remolding themselves and gradually discard their bourgeois world outlook and establish the proletarian, Communist world outlook," and to criticize the bourgeois ideas of seeking personal fame and gain, and helped him correctly treat the workers' criticism, thereby making him see his mistakes.

After that, this technician paid attention to tightly grasping transformation of his world outlook and humbly listening to the opinions of the workers. Later, he got together with the workers to make designs and carry out trial making, very quickly building two hydraulic lathes and one double-shaft boring machine, which proved to be very useful.

Last year, this machine works trial-made a kind of petroleum engine with a big cylinder. The general assembly of the parts of the engine was successful. Thereupon, a few technicians fell into blindness and were complacent. The workers suggested changing a defective part. Their suggestion did not draw the close attention of these technicians. To help these technicians overcome their arrogance and complacency, the secretary of the Party committee of the works got together with the workers to lead the technicians who designed this engine to install it in a car for a driving test of over 200 kilometers. The engine broke down on its way back to the works. They pushed the car for seven kilometers. While pushing the car, the workers told the technicians the defects of the engine and pointed out the danger brought by arrogance and complacency. This taught the technicians an impressive lesson. After that, they got together with the workers to innovate this new products many times. Eventually this product was greatly improved in quality.

A new technological process was once brought up for trial. Some technicians were busy with the trial through day and night, but they did not discuss the matter with the workers. As a result, work was done doubly hard but producing only half the expected result, and the problem remained unsolved. In view of this state of affairs, the leadership of the works gave the technicians education in the line by telling them the typical cases of this works.

Before the great cultural revolution, a deputy chief engineer of this works did not trust the masses but just shut himself in a room and made

experiments on the problem of leakage of steam through the screw in the cylinder. He made 64 experiments in one year and more, which all ended in failure. During the great cultural revolution, the workers, cadres and technicians formed a three-in-one combination, worked with united efforts and experimented on this problem. They succeeded by the first experiment.

The leadership of the works put together on the spot the products of the experiments, whether they were a failure or a success, and compared them, teaching the technicians a living lesson of the line. This technician changed his method of experimenting behind closed doors and mobilized the masses to participate in his experiment. They worked with united efforts. As a result, this new technological process was very quickly proved to be successful in experiment and was adopted in production, saving a few dozen tons of rolled steel and a big amount of money for the state.

The Party committee and the revolutionary committee of Liuchou Machine Works seriously carry out the Party's policy toward intellectuals, boldly use the engineers and technicians and, in the course of using them, educated them in ideology and political line, thereby bringing the technicians into better play in revolution and production. In the past few years, displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, the technicians and the workers designed and made 178 sets of special precision equipment of various types, introduced more than 950 items of technical innovation, successfully trial-made five new products and successfully experimented on nine new technological processes, thereby making new contributions toward socialist construction.

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PARTY POLICIES

Basic-Level Cadres in Hsing-i Hsien, Kweichow, Educated in Party's Policies

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 28, 1971)

(Based on an NCNA dispatch from Kweiyang) The CCP committee and the revolutionary committee of Hsing-i hsien, Kweichow Province, seriously educates the rural basic-level cadres in the Party's policies, strengthening their regard for the Party's policies, further carrying out the policy of "Take grain as the key link and insure all-round development," and pushing forward the development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and side-occupations.

Hsing-i hsien is situated in a mountain area on the southwestern border of Kweichow. It has a moderate climate and quite good natural conditions. Since 1958, people of all nationalities of this hsien, acting in accordance with the Party's directives and policies, have tightly grasped grain production and meanwhile, made use of the barren hills and sterile land to carry out afforestation, to develop the lumbering of such economic trees as hung-chieh, huang-kuo, yu-t'ung, yu-ch'a, tsung-p'ien and pa-chiao, to grow sugar-canes, peanuts and other sugar-bearing and oil-bearing crops, and to develop the raising of pigs and other big animals. But because of the interference by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, the Party's various economic policies have not been carried out very well in the countryside and the output of agriculture and side-occupations in the hsien dropped three times.

The hsien Party committee and the hsien revolutionary committee summed up the past experience and came to realize that: Only by carrying out the Party's policies to the letter will it be possible to guarantee that revolution and production will develop triumphantly along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. For this reason, they took the education in the Party's policies as an item of the important contents of the education in the line. To help the basic-level cadres strengthen their regard for the Party's policies and raise their level of understanding of the Party's policies, the hsien Party committee and the hsien revolutionary committee held study classes many times and, proceeding from the education in political line, helped the basic-level cadres seriously sum up their experiences and lessons and correctly understand and carry out the Party's policies.

During the very busy season of "double-harvesting" of this year, a leading member of the hsien Party committee went to investigate the conditions in Chiehshan commune and saw that seedlings were transplanted thinly in a production team in Shuangfeng brigade of this commune. It was discovered that the cadres of this production team had gone to the other extreme when rectifying the wrong tendency of "only grasping grain and not grasping multiple undertakings," so that they slackened grain production and one-sidedly grasped side-occupations. This adversely affected the quality of transplanting of seedlings. In view of this state of affairs, members of the hsien Party committee promptly organized the cadres and the masses to study repeatedly

Chairman Mao's directive of "Take grain as the key link and insure all-round development," relentlessly criticized the revisionist trash of "material incentives" and "money in command" spread by Liu Shao-ch'i and company, and helped the cadres of this production team correctly handle the relationship between agriculture and side-occupations.

Since the beginning of this year, the hsien Party committee and the hsien revolutionary committee have also organized propaganda teams and sent them deep into the basic level to help the cadres there carry out the Party's various policies with reference to the movement of struggle-criticism-transformation in the countryside.

In Fengtu commune of this hsien, after the tendency to "abandon agriculture and engage in commerce instead" was criticized, there was indications that restrictions would be imposed on the commune members to prevent them from properly carrying on household side-occupations. Upon discovering this state of affairs, the propaganda team orgarized them to study the Party's policies and helped them draw a clear line between "rejecting agriculture and engaging in commerce" and doing proper household side-occupations in accordance with the Party's policy, thereby arousing the enthusiasm of the commune members for doing household side-occupations under the guidance and help of the collective.

In Chungchai production team, Tashan brigade, Chiehshan commune, the people doing side-occupations were formerly overpaid. After the trash of "work-points in command" and "material incentives" had been criticized, there appeared a tendency of equalitarianism of giving equal pay for agriculture and side-occupations. In view of this problem, the propaganda team mobilized the masses to discuss the relationship between the putting of politics in command and the carrying out of the Party's policies, making them see clearly the unity between the putting of politics in command and the carrying out of the Party's policies. Thus, the principle of "paying one according to one's work" was upheld perseveringly, the enthusiasm of those doing farm work and side-occupations was aroused, and agriculture and side-occupations were pushed forward in development.

To help the basic-level cadres strengthen their regard for the Party's policies and correctly carry out the Party's policies, the hsien Party committee and the hsien revolutionary committee paid close attention to establishing typical cases, using the points to set the whole in motion, and popularizing the advanced experience of carrying out the Party's policies, so that all had an example to follow and a target to aim at. Apart from this, they also paid attention to bringing the enthusiasm of the commercial departments and the supply and marketing cooperatives into play and organizing the cadres of these departments and cooperatives to go deep into the countryside to propagandize and carry out the state's plan of planting. Meanwhile, they propagandized the state's policies regarding the prices of commodities, the giving of reward for selling of products to the state, the purchase of commodities by the state and the reserve of commodities for private use, and helped the rural people's communes develop their multiple undertakings.

After the measures mentioned above had been adopted, the Party's various directives and policies were further carried out in the whole hsien. While tightly grasping grain production, the cadres and the masses vigorously developed multiple undertakings. In the winter of last year and the ensuing spring alone, trees were planted in more than 10,000 mow of land in the whole hsien, the economic trees which had already been planted were managed and manured, and some fruit trees were newly planted according to the local conditions. Various communes and brigades also made full use of the ponds and reservoirs to develop fishery. Animal husbandry also developed very quickly, and there were enough big animals for self-sufficiency and to spare. This year's amount of farm and sideline products purchased by the state was much greater than that of last year. The development of side-occupations promoted the development of the "five small industries." At present, in the whole hsien, there are more than 70 small hydro-electric power stations operated by the communes and brigades.

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PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY

Flood One's Heart With Morning Sun in Defense of Borderland

- Story of a border-defense sub-detachment of a certain PLA unit fighting on the Ch'angpai Mountains

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, December 29, 1971)

Snow-clad peaks lie under my feet.
Rolling woodlands I tread.
Morning sun flooding my heart,
The borderland I guard.
The tougher the going, the stronger my
resolve will be to keep advancing.

Fighting on the northeast frontier of the motherland is an impressive force of stout and stalwart fighters. It is the border-defense sub-detachment of a certain PLA unit.

Take Root in Borderland

Placed deep in the midst of the densely wooded Ch'angpai Mountains is a guard-house of the sub-detachment. Here lie rocks of weird shapes, rugged and precipitous. Virgin trees stand skyhigh. Gorges and gullies form a crisscross pattern. The air hangs thick and heavy with clouds and mists. Summer is a gloomy and rainy season accompanied by rushing and rampaging mountain torrents. Winter means a snowbound world and howing winds, the temperature often hovering around 40-odd degrees below zero.

In face of trying circumstances, the fighters here remain true to Chairman Mao's teaching, "Tackling ideological education constitutes a main part of the effort to unite the whole Party in a great political struggle." They have at all times doggedly directed vigorous efforts toward ideological and political line education and organized everyone to link closely reality with conscientious reading and study. Everywhere inside camps, on the slopes, under the shade of big trees, at firesides are found classes for the study of Chairman Mao's works and battlefields for the unfolding of revolutionary mass criticism. Everyone sets about arming himself with Mao Tse-tung's thought and remolding his world outlook under trying circumstances. Firmly established is the idea of taking root in the borderland.

New fighter Feng Hsing-yang came here from the hinterland of the motherland. At first, the grim picture of things in a setting "where dense forests stretch endlessly and forbidding mountains tower range upon range" coupled with a poor appetite and loss of sleep in a relatively serious reaction to the effects of a high altitude was enough to shake him ideologically. A squad leader and his fellow fighters joined him in studying "Serve the People." Personal accounts of understanding in overcoming difficulties and striking root in borderland were given. A campaign to recall the past bitterness in the light of the present sweetness was launched. Relived class bitterness

and national hatred inflamed the anger of Little Feng with his stored-up painful memories kept alive. Deeply he felt that "it was the PLA led by Chairman Mao that emancipated my whole family. A revolutionary successor, I must follow Chairman Mao closely and clutch the 5-foot steel rifle firmly, fighting in the Ch'angpai Mountains all my life. I will give my all fighting heaven and earth in defense of the proletariat." Thereafter, Little Feng conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's works. Bit by bit, he assiduously practiced what he studied. Anxious to acclimatize himself to towering mountains and master safeguard-motherland skills, he doggedly drilled in mountaineering and snow-skiing in the teeth of biting cold against overwhelming odds. At last, he had at his fingertips a set of skiing skills.

Like pine saplings rooted in the fertile soil of the frontiers of our motherland and bathed in the sunlight of Mao Tse-tung's thought, the fighters of the sub-detachment are growing healthily. Cold climate here with a short frost-free period made vegetable growing almost impossible. Vegetable supplies had to be hauled uphill from 100 li away. This inspired Communist Li Ch'eng-lin with a determination to grow vegetables on his own resources. But it was easier said than done! The first batch of seeds had scarcely burst into bud when a frost ruined everything. One defeat followed another. But Little Li did not get discouraged. He joined other fighters in summing up lessons and kept practicing again and again. At last, he laid hold of the vegetable-growing laws in a setting of towering mountains and dense forests. The moment the first buds broke into sight they put patches of them under self-made protective paper covers. The covers were removed in the morning to be replaced after nightfall. This kept them so busy that they often forgot their meals. Though physically thinner from overwork, Little Li progressed ideologically. Thus, on the sheer strength of a red heart and two hands, he and fellow fighters made the Ch'angpai Mountains yield cucumbers, melons and other vegetables. Li Ch'eng-lin and his fellow fighters were warmly hailed for their exemplary role in taking the guard-house as their home.

Suffer for the Sake of Revolution

"Just as refined steel must go through the flames of a furnace, the spirit of shrinking from neither hardship nor death must be consciously fostered under various difficult conditions," so say the fighters of the border-defense sub-detachment. And so they act. In winter, they drill in skiing and mountaineering in no better weather than howling winds or driving snows. In summer, they buckle down to acquiring annihilate-the-enemy skills, climbing up overhanging cliffs and fording streams in no better weather than wind- and rain-storms.

One day in July this year, the area of the Ch'angpai Mountains, in the grip of a long spell of gloomy and rainy weather, was shrouded in a heavy mist. To meet the needs of anti-aggression war, the sub-detachment decided on a field camping exercise in a dense forest. At the crack of dawn, the fighters with steel rifles on their backs ran into an endless stretch of woodland at a quick-march pace. In mountain slopes and in gullies loomed massive and towering trees one after another, creepers and brambles running wild

everywhere in an entangled mass. Every step was an exertion. Some comrades had their clothes torn and their faces cut and bruised. But airily they said, "Gullies and gorges plunge to great depths. Mountain trails are treacherous. But the fighters' will is stronger than steel. Our hearts aflame with the glow of the morning sun, we have nothing to fear. No obstacle and no hazard in the world can deter us." Throwing behind one lofty peak after another and one swift-moving stream after another, they plodded their way through narrow gullies and clumps of thorny growths at an ever quickening pace to make at last to the designated spot.

For an area in the depths of mountains, the climate is fickle. A downpour of rain came as suddenly as a hailstorm. The fighters got thoroughly drenched. With the mountain wind lashing them in increasing fury, they shivered with cold, their teeth clattering. At night, the fighters at last sat around a fire as they launched a Mao Tse-tung thought study class. Everyone studied again and again Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Develop the style of fighting courageously, fearlessly and untiringly and fighting continuously (fighting several battles without a rest within a short period)." They reminisced about the period of the Anti-Japanese War when revolutionary predecessors led a life of hard struggle as they overcame multiple difficulties deep in densely forested mountains and bravely shed their blood in fighting the enemy. This inspired everyone with an inexhaustible source of strength. Everyone said with feeling, "Adverse circumstances provide us a good opportunity to foster the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death. The rolling woodland is a good battlefield for our drilling in annihilate-the-enemy skills. In field camping, we must temper ourselves to get ideologically advanced and better skilled, so that we are ready at all times to smash those enemies daring to invade us."

Faithful Sentries of the Motherland

Just as green pines in the Ch'angpai Mountains stand loftily in a swirl of snowflakes, the fighters of the sub-detachment are fighting on the border-defense line admirably in the severity of cold or at the height of summer. For countless days and nights, they clutch firmly the rifles in their hands, defending the great socialist motherland with the greatest vigilance and spirit.

For those standing guard and patrolling on snowclad cliffs and peaks in the severity of winter, it is very tough going. But the fighters have never for once absented themselves or skipped a shift. One snowy night, fighter Wang Kuo-fan suddenly had a fever, giddy and dizzy, shivering all over. The comrades offered to stand guard for him. But he firmly said, "The sentry post is a fighting post for the fighters to safeguard Chairman Mao and safeguard the motherland. I just can't miss a shift." The moment he finished saying, pulling himself together, he seized hold of a steel rifle to head for the sentry post. With great fortitude and redoubled vigilance, he took his position at the post.

Chairman Mao teaches us, "The whole body of commanders and fighters of the PLA can in no way relax their own fighting will in the least. Any idea

of relaxing their fighting will or belittling the enemy is wrong." The commanders and fighters of the sub-detachment bear firmly in mind such a great teaching from Chairman Mao. To safeguard the peace and order in the motherland, they patrol the forest-clad towering mountains all the year round undaunted by hazards and difficulties.

Early one morning, they received orders to carry out an assignment on a certain mountain. The patrolling group led by squad leader Liu Li set out in spite of a blizzard. The said mountain represents a range bordering the Ch'angpai Mountains. It stands towering and treacherous, covered with dense forests. Tortuous paths lay buried under thick layers of snow and could not be told from ditches. A false step would send people plunging into great depths. Taking the lead, squad leader Liu Li ran at the head of the group. Clutching at wilted vines and naked tree branches, he felt his way with others trailing behind. Cutting winds whistled through snow-bound peaks and cliffs. The temperature had plummeted to 40-odd degrees below zero. Every step ahead was a laborious effort. Only by tilting one's body slightly forward could one move a few paces forward. But came a gust of head-wind, and one found himself back where he was. In face of difficulties, everyone recited Chairman Mao's teaching, "The army is imbued with an invincible spirit. It must bury all enemies and must never succumb to any enemy." Hungry, they got a bite of dry food frozen hard as stone. Thirsty, they took a pinch of snow. If they fell over, they rose quickly to their feet and continued going their way. If they slipped down from a slope, they clambered up unruffled. Over steep mountainsides, they moved toward the top step by step.

Somewhere near the peak looming up before the patrolling group was a steep precipice. The path they had followed dwindled away to a narrow ledge attached to the face of a cliff slanting at an angle of 70-odd degrees. An iced-over slick surface made walking very difficult. Suddenly, fighter Ch'ü Yen-ho somehow rested one foot on nothing but air, and fell over the steep side. At the risk of their own lives, other comrades rushed forward trying to get down to help him. But firmly Ch'ü Yen-ho said, "Don't bother about me. The fulfillment of the assigned job is more important." So saying, he extracted himself up from a snow-drift where he had fallen. Without caring so much as to shake the fine dust of snow off his clothes,he joined his fellow fighters in a continuous climb up toward the top. Guided by the great thought of Mao Tse-tung in directing the battle, the heroic border-defense fighters at last reached the peak in triumph to accomplish their assignment.

The above tells what the comrades of the border-defense sub-detachment are like. Placed in the depths of dense forests with their hearts aglow with the morning sun, they have carried out with flying colors the various fighting tasks entrusted to them by the Party in defiance of every hazard and every difficulty. Like luxuriant and sturdy green pines, they gracefully take their places on the Ch'angpai Mountains in defense of the sacred frontiers of the motherland. (By our own correspondent)

* * *

RUSTICATED YOUTHS

Educated Youth Matures in Countryside

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Jan. 3, 1972)

an educated young man named wang yueh-shu who is now a commune party secretary in north china's shansi province is praised by the people.

after he finished senior middle school in peking in the autumn of 1962, he returned to his village in the tayu people's commune of wuhsiang county. this was in line with chairman mao's teaching, that young intellectuals and students "must unite with the broad masses of workers and peasants". he has since studied hard chairman mao's works, modestly accepted re-education by the poor and lower-middle peasants and tried to remould his world outlook conscientiously in the course of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiments.

soon after his return to the yukou production brigade, a handful of class enemies wanted to divide up the collective land, livestock and forests in the midst of the efforts of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi to restore capitalism. when the returned student failed to understand the full gravity of the struggle, poor and lower-middle peasants came to give him an education in class struggle. veteran poor peasant and communist party member chao chuan-chung told him: "class enemies want to share up the collective land to individual households. this would mean a come-back of capitalism. if they succeed we'll suffer again. we must follow chairman mao's teachings and take the socialist road exclamation"

wang yueh-shu studied "on the correct handling of contradictions among the people", "on the question of agricultural co-operation" and other works by chairman mao. this helped him understand that this was a struggle between the socialist and capitalist roads. he worked with the poor and lower-middle peasants in the daytime and studied chairman mao's works in the evening. in line with chairman mao's teaching "only socialism can save china" they struggled against the handful of class enemies, beat back the attacks of the capitalist forces and kept to the socialist road.

his consciousness of the class struggle and the struggle between the two lines rose and his class feelings for the poor and lower-middle peasants grew stronger. he was elected a brigade cadre in 1965 and was admitted into the communist party of china not long afterwards.

the yukou village was vulnerable to drought and water-logging and had a very low grain yield. it had to rely on the state for grain. in the mass movement to learn. from tachai, national pace-setter in socialist agriculture, wang yueh-shu and poor and lower-middle peasants made a general survey of the village's natural surroundings and mapped out a plan to transform the area. they decided to build an embankment to dam a river. more land on the mountains could then be irrigated. they had to quarry stones to build the embankment, but they had no masons. wang yueh-shu bought tools himself and learned in the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. some other young people and commune members followed suit.

they made explosives and tools by themselves and learned the job. they quarried more than 10,000 pieces of rocks in 50 days of hard work. this project added more than 6.6 hectares of irrigated mountainside land.

in their efforts to raise grain yield, wang yueh-shu and veteran poor peasants organized a scientific experimental group. he and other young people displayed the revolutionary spirit of daring to think and act in experiments last january on growing rice. they put chairman mao's philosophic thinking in command of scientific experiments and, helped by old poor peasants, achieved 6.4 tons per hectare. the brigade's grain yield has risen considerably in the past few years. in 1967 the brigade outstripped the target of 3 tons of grain per hectare as set in the national programme for agricultural development for areas north of the yellow river and got an average of 4.6 tons in 1971.

wang yueh-shu made outstanding contributions in his work and his consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines rose steadily. he was then elected secretary of the communist party branch of the yukou production brigade in 1969. he was again elected secretary of the commune party committee in february 1971. the trust shown in him by the party and the people has made him very conscious of his responsibility. he seriously studies works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao and persists in taking part in collective productive labour. in the seven years he has served as a cadre, he has averaged 280 days of physical labour a year.

Educated Young People in Inner Mongolia Do Their Share in Socialist Construction

(NCNA-English Huhehot, Jan. 3, 1972)

educated young people who have settled around wuliangsuhai lake, a frontier area in the inner mongolian autonomous region, have been praised by the local people for their contributions. while changing the objective world, they have made painstaking efforts to remould their subjective world and have developed politically in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment.

removing sand dunes to open up land

there was a stretch of wasteland covered with sand dunes south of the lake. twelve educated young girls in a company of the production and construction corps of the people's liberation army removed more than 100 sand dunes last year through hard labour. then they trial-planted wheat, kaoliang, cotton, sesame and other crops and reaped good harvests. the local people spoke highly of their revolutionary spirit in boldly conducting scientific experiments.

the girls started removing the sand dunes in march of 1971. they braved bitter winds and carried away sand

by shoulder pole. they were in high spirits and had strong fighting will. they said: "however hard the work, we will not give up. with our hands we will help build up the socialist frontier area." in half a month, they reclaimed about five hectares.

mid-april was the time for spring sowing. the girls raced against time to level land and build ridges while collecting manure. lacking experience, they planted kaoliang according to what they learned from books. but it failed to sprout. then they consulted experienced veteran peasants, and found that they had sown too deep. so they planted again and covered the seeds with only a thin layer of soil. this was successful and they got a good harvest. per hectare yield on some land was 5.2 tons. they experimented with growing peas after the harvest and was successful. this was something new in the locality because the people had never grown two crops a year. the girls also grew cotton and sesame seeds brought from other localities with success.

growing paddy rice on alkaline land

several young people with education in a production and construction corps accepted the task of growing paddy rice on alkaline land around the lake last spring. this is a cold area with a short frost-free period. the soil was seriously alkaline, and rice had never been grown there. though lacking experience, the young people pledged: "experience is gained through practice. if we modestly learn and boldly experiment, we'll succeed." they studied hard and asked the local people for advice.

the land was still frozen in april. they braved the cold and broke up the soil, and put up a wind-break around their seed bed. when it became warm, they began raising rice seedlings. when the seedlings were two inches high, the leaves turned yellow and the roots became black. the young people watched them day and night, and consulted local veteran peasants. they were told that this might be caused by alkalinity. they tasted the water and found it salty and bitter. so they led in fresh water to wash out the alkali. the seedlings again turned green. to raise efficiency, they learned from the experience of other localities in raising seedlings under the protection of plastic sheets. they built a shelter of waste timber and lit up a stove to raise temperature. twelve days later, the seedlings became a lush green.

after one year of tempering under hard conditions, these young people changed their ideology greatly. and they got a good harvest of rice, with an average yield per hectare of 5.6 tons. the highest yield was 7.5 tons per hectare.

ploughing land for revolution

there were eight girls in a production and construction corps who formed a group of tractor drivers. they studied chairman mao's works and tempered their will under hard conditions, and contributed to farm production.

when given the task of driving tractors, they pledged to learn how to use and take good care of the machines and contribute their bit in building up the frontier areas. after a day's work, they would clean and check the tractors although they were tired. as a result, they set a record in ploughing land with their old tractor. in two years' time the girls ploughed 1,400 hectares in all.

OIL PRODUCTION

Taching Oilfield Fulfills 1971 State Plan

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 2, 1972)

the taching oilfield achieved new successes in grasping revolution and promoting production in 1971 under the guidance of the line of unity for victory of the ninth national congress of the chinese communist party.

it fulfilled the state plan for crude oil production five days ahead of time. total output of crude oil was more than 20 per cent above the 1970 figure.

the targets for crude oil processing and for gasoline, kerosene, diesel oil and other products were met 13 days ahead of time. the production of some special oils urgently needed by the state showed an increase of more than 20 per cent, compared with 1970.

the oilfield continued to expand and new progress was made in petro-chemical production. it reaped a good harvest in agriculture in 1971, with an eleven per cent increase in grain output over 1970.

tacning fulfilled its increased tasks in production and construction last year with less manpower and material than the preceding year, for it had sent workers and equipment to assist new oilfields elsewhere. the taching workers and cadres followed the great leader chairman mao's teaching "carry out education in ideology and political line", seriously studied works of marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's works and sharply criticized idealist apriorism and the reactionary theory of productive forces spread by liu shao-chi and other political swindlers. carrying forward the revolutionary tradition of systematically and thoroughly tackling one task after another by concentrating superior forces, they achieved good results.

early last july, when the oilfield planned to put some new wells into operation, a sudden rainstorm cut all the roads to the wells. waiting for the water to subside would put off the whole plan. after careful investigations, the party committee of the well drilling headquarters decided that the task could be fulfilled by relying on the masses. trucks were used in places where the water was not deep and the workers carried the oil pipes on their shoulders in places where it was impossible for trucks

to pass. in one and a half days they sent in over a hundred thousand metres of pipes and the wells went into operation on time. in this way, they fulfilled the state plan in an all-round way 101 days ahead of time.

in 1971, the taching oilfield party committee strengthened leadership over the enterprise. it timely analysed and studied the situation throughout the oilfield and in each subordinate unit, improved management, sent cadres to help grassroot units and brought the enthusiasm of the workers and cadres into fuller play. three mass movements were organized to investigate the geological conditions and make a systematic analysis of the data on every oil well, every oil stratum and every oil sand formation. technical measures conforming with the actual conditions were then adopted. this helped to keep up reservoir energy and production of the oilfield, which had been worked for eleven years. oil-extracting workers also took part in building up the oilfield. they helped fulfil the task of opening new wells last year.

the many advanced units in taching made new achievements last year under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line. the no. 1205 drilling team, formerly led by the late "iron man" wang chin-hsi, set a world record in 1966 by doing 100,000 metres in a year. working on in the fighting spirit of revolution plus all-out efforts, it set the new record of 120,000 metres last year. the no. 1268 drilling team formed in 1966 also surpassed 110,000 metres last year, equivalent to the team's total drilling footage in the previous five years.

AGRICULTURE

Shanghai Outskirts Achieve Good Harvests in 1971

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jan. 3, 1972)

shanghai outskirts achieved good harvests last year under the guidance of the line of unity for victory put forward by the ninth party congress. grain output per hectare surpassed the six tons target set in the national programme for agricultural development. total grain output was higher than in 1970; harvest of cotton was also good; rape-seed output increased by over 30 per cent compared with that of 1970; more varieties of vegetables were added. the total amount of vegetables supplied to the markets was eight per cent higher than in 1970; the supplies of pigs and poultry were 15 and 30 per cent respectively over those of 1970.

since the second plenary session of the ninth central committee of the communist party of china, the cadres and commune members on the outskirts of shanghai, under the leadership of the municipal party committee earnestly studied works of marx, engels, lenin, stalin and chairman mao. they conscientiously combined their study with making investigations and revolutionary mass criticism. as a result, they raised their consciousness

of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and became more aware of carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line and policies. this gave an impetus to the revolution and production.

since the beginning of 1971, more than 1,200 groups embracing over 7,000 county and commune cadres have been organized to make investigations and study on the spot and help leading bodies at the basic units revolutionize their thinking and lead the masses in deepening the movement to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture. in the spring of 1971, the county and commune party committees organized the cadres and commune members to seriously study the party's economic policies for the rural areas. this enhanced the enthusiasm for socialism of the masses.

shanghai outskirts were hit by serious drought and later successive rainy days last year. plant diseases and insect pests were also rampant. with tachai as their example, the poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres displayed the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle in fighting the natural disasters. it rained scarcely when cotton sowing was going on. the commune members dug ditches and carried water to irrigate the fields and in the end got full sprouting. but successive rainy days came when the summer crops were ready to harvest. the commune members and cadres did their best to reduce the loss to the minimum. when the cotton bolls were maturing, there suddenly appeared boll weevils and other insect pests. the commune members started a "people's war" at once, which defeated the pests and ensured a good cotton harvest for the year.

the level of farm mechanization has risen rapidly in the past few years. a greater number of medium-sized tractors and walking tractors were added last year. the acreage worked by tractors was further expanded. drainage and irrigation, plant protection, threshing and the processing of farm and side-line products were mechanized or semi-mechanized. all the counties and communes now have factories or stations making and repairing farm machines. more than 95 per cent of the production brigades have farm machine repair groups. farm mechanization saved a great deal of manpower and ensured the farm work done well in time. all this contributed to the 1971 good harvests.

Sinkiang Achieves Success in Agriculture and Animal Husbandry

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Jan. 3, 1972)

the sinkiang uighur autonomous region achieved an all-round success in grain, cotton, edible oil and livestock breeding in 1971, following its good harvests in agriculture and animal husbandry in previous years. success was also registered in sugar-beet, silk cocoons, melons, fruit and vegetables. this is due to the efforts of the peasants and herdsmen of all nationalities to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture.

in line with chairman mao's teachings "carry out education in ideology and political line" and "practise marxism-leninism, and not revisionism", the party organizations at various levels last year organized the cadres to sharply criticize idealist apriorism, the reactionary theory of productive forces, the theory of human nature of the landlord and capitalist classes and the theory of the dying out of class struggle spread by liu shao-chi and other political swindlers. this helped enhance their consciousness of carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line and policies. they went among the masses to help bring about a new high tide in learning from tachai.

some leading cadres went to work in less advanced communes and brigades, carry out investigations and help them make progress. leading members of the urumchi municipal committee of the chinese communist party went to basic units on the city's outskirts to sum up and popularize experience in carrying out policies. this helped better implement the principle "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development" and the party's various other economic policies for rural work. as a result, production rose. total grain output of the entire outskirts including turfan, tokehsun and urumchi counties in 1971 was 19 per cent above 1970, and that of cotton 37 per cent. output of well-known turfan grapes and honey dew melons was an all-time high. marked increases were also achieved in stock raising, vegetables and oil-bearing crops.

displaying the spirit of self-reliance, the peasants and herdsmen of all nationalities in the region last year built irrigation projects and made major improvements on their farmland in the course of learning from tachai. shaya county on the northern edge of the takla makan desert and in the middle reaches of the tarim river built 14 medium and small reservoirs on the plain in the winter of 1970 and the next spring, with a total storage capacity of 70 million cubic metres. this is six times that of all reservoirs built in the previous 20 years. water conservancy projects built in the winter of 1970 and the next spring in the region increased the storage capacity by 500 million cubic metres. the region has built land that give high, stable yields under all weather conditions, laying favourable condition for further increasing production.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND BURMA

Premier Chou En-lai Greets 24th Anniversary of Independence of Union of Burma

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 3, 1972)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, today sent a message to general ne win, prime minister of the union of burma, extending warm congratulations on the 24th anniversary of the independence of the union of burma. the message reads as follows:

his excellency general ne win,
prime minister of the union of burma,

rangoon

on the occasion of the 24th anniversary of the independence of the union of burma, i extend to you and to the government and people of the union of burma warm congratulations and good wishes on behalf of the chinese government and people. may the friendly relations and cooperation between china and burma develop continuously.

chou en-lai,
premier of the state council
of the people's republic of china

peking, january 3, 1972

CHINA AND CANADA

All-China Sports Federation Gives Banquet in Honor of Canadian Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 3, 1972)

the all-china sports federation gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome john jobst hunnius, president of the canadian amateur sports federation, and richard michael gaul, president of the canadian federation of amateur aquatics sports.

j.m. fraser, charge d'affaires a.i. of the canadian embassy in peking, attended the banquet.

also present were wang meng, chairman of the physical culture and sports commission of the people's republic of china, li ching-chuan, a leading member of the all-china sports federation, and leading members of other organizations concerned ling ching, ma chia-chun, sung chung, kuo lien-kang and tien hsueh-cheng, as well as chinese table tennis

and swimming coaches and sportsmen chuang chia-fu, chuang tse-tung, cheng min-chih and meng jung-yi.

at the banquet which was permeated with a friendly atmosphere, li ching-chuan, hunnius and gaul proposed toasts to the daily growth of the friendship between the chinese and canadian people and to the constant development of the sports of the two countries.

prior to the banquet, wang meng met and had a friendly conversation with mr. hunnius and mr. gaul. j.m. fraser, charge d'affaires ad interim of the canadian embassy in peking, was present on the occasion.

CHINA AND IRAQ

Iraqi Government Delegation Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Jan. 3, 1972)

the iraqi government delegation led by abdul khaliq al-samarrae, member of the revolutionary command council of the republic of iraq and member of the national and regional leadership of the arab baath socialist party, left here for home by special plane today after its friendly visit to china.

present at the airport to see the delegation off were liu hsing-yuan, chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, and other leading members of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee and other organizations concerned wang shou-tao, huang jung-hai, shan yin-chang, lin li-ming, li wei-ying, su ke-chih, chang ken-sheng, chung ming and huang yeh, as well as over 2,000 revolutionary people.

also present were han tsung-cheng, chinese vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, who had accompanied the iraqi government delegation on its tour from peking to southern china, and mundher a.h. araim, iraqi ambassador to china.

the airport flew the national flags of iraq and china. when delegation leader al-samarrae and members of the delegation, in the company of liu hsing-yuan and han tsung-cheng, walked round and bid farewell to the well-wishers, the people, with bouquets and coloured ribbons in hand, sang and danced and shouted "long live the friendship between the chinese and iraqi people exclamation" and other slogans. al-samarrae and other distinguished iraqi guests kept waving to the crowds in acknowledgement.

CHINA AND UN

Huang Hua Condemns British, US Governments at UN Security Council for Supporting Fascist Rule in Rhodesia

(NCNA-English United Nations, Dec. 30, 1971)

huang hua, permanent representative of the people's republic of china to the u.n. security council, scathingly condemned the ian smith racist regime of rhodesia for practising an extreme fascist rule and a barbarous policy of racial discrimination against the zimbabwe people, with the support and connivance of britain. he also condemned the smith regime for colluding with the south african and portuguese colonialist authorities in jointly suppressing the national liberation movement of the people of southern africa.

huang hua made the condemnation in a speech at the security council meeting on rhodesia this evening. he also pointed out that the british government has received the support of the u.s. government in blatantly shielding the reactionary authorities of rhodesia, and this has once again revealed the u.s. imperialist features before the world people.

huang hua's speech reads in full as follows:

mr. president,

during the discussions on the question of southern rhodesia in the security council meeting of december 8, 1971, the chinese delegation already stated the chinese government's position on this question. now i would like to add the following remarks in connection with the draft resolution submitted by the representative of somalia:

1. it should be pointed out that the racist regime of ian smith is in itself a direct product of the british colonialist policy. back in 1923, when the british colonialist authorities declared the so-called "internal self-government" in southern rhodesia, it concentrated all power in the hands of the minority white racists of southern rhodesia. after world war ii, the storm of the struggle for national liberation has swept the whole of africa. in order to preserve its colonial interests in central and southern africa, british imperialism rigged up in 1953 a so-called "federation of central africa" with the white colonialists as the main body. it devised a "new constitution" for southern rhodesia, which provides in explicit terms for white minority rule and deprivation of the political rights of the zimbabwe people. however, these tactics have failed one after another. with the disintegration of the "federation of central africa" in 1963 and the mounting struggle of the zimbabwe people for national independence and liberation, the colonial interests of britisn imperialism in southern rhodesia have been jeopardized. in these circumstances, the white racists headed by ian smith, with the connivance and support of britain, declared their so-called "independence" on november 11, 1965.

the british government sanctimoniously indicated their readiness to impose "sanctions" on them, but in fact it is giving direct military, political and economic support to them in many respects through the south african racist and portuguese colonialist regimes. such double dealings of sham sanctions and genuine support employed by the british government have long been seen through by the african people and the people throughout the world.

2. the recent "agreement" between the british government and the racist regime in rhodesia on what they call ending their dispute on the question of the "independence" of rhodesia is a new fraud played by the british government and the reactionary authorities of southern rhodesia as well as a big revelation of the hypocritical features of british imperialism. under this "agreement" britain will have a free hand in recognizing the "independence" of rhodesia under the camouflage of the so-called "final" realization of "majority rule" and thus donning a legal mantle on the notorious white racist regime of ian smith, and britain even tries to make the united nations annul its resolution on imposing sanctions against the smith regime.

internally, the racist regime in rhodesia headed by ian smith has been practising an extreme fascist rule and a barbarous policy of racial discrimination, depriving the african people, who comprise the overwhelming majority of the population, of all their political rights; externally, it colluded with the south african white colonialist regime and the portuguese colonial rulers in jointly repressing the national liberation movement of the people of southern africa. it is a criminal tool for the colonialists and neo-colonialists in opposing the people of zimbabwe and the rest of africa.

not long ago, the british government openly resumed its selling of arms to south africa in defiance of the opposition of the people of africa and the world as well as the u.n. resolution on sanctions. furthermore, the british government has now openly reached a so-called "agreement" with the reactionary authorities in southern rhodesia. this is a new step taken by the british government to preserve its colonial interests in southern africa and to support the white racist regime in rhodesia, as well as a grave provocation to the 5 million african people of zimbabwe and the people of other african countries.

3. it must also be pointed out that the british government has received the support of the united states government in its act of blatantly shielding the reactionary authorities of rhodesia. no long ago, in disregard of the opposition of the overwhelming majority of states members in the united nations, the united states government has openly approved of the decree to import chrome from rhodesia. and the u.s. state department expressed its satisfaction immediately upon the release of the news about the "agreement" reached in the talks between the british government and the colonialist authorities in rhodesia. in giving such a hasty support to britain, the u.s. government has once again revealed its imperialist features before the world people.

4. the fraud played by the british government and the reactionary authorities in southern rhodesia is like a

rock they have lifted only to drop it on their own feet. where there is oppression, there is resistance. the national independence of the zimbabwe people will never come from the "favours" of british imperialism, nor from the so-called "constitutional reform" by the smith white racist regime. it can only rely on the unity and struggle of the zimbabwe people. therefore, no matter how obdurate the british government and the smith regime may be, whether or not the united nations can earnestly safeguard the principles of its charter and whether or not it can give support to the just struggle of the zimbabwe people, the five million zimbabwe people will further strengthen their unity and intensify their struggle for national liberation. the chinese government and people are deeply convinced that the heroic zimbabwe people, with the solidarity and support of the peoples of the world and the countries that uphold justice, will certainly overcome all difficulties and obstacles, shatter all schemes and tricks of colonialism and neo-colonialism and finally win true national independence.

5. the chinese delegation maintains that in order to safeguard the principles of the u.n. charter, it stands to reason that the security council should sternly condemn the fraud played by the british government and the racist regime of rhodesia; condemn the u.s. government and british government for their open violation of the sanctions against southern rhodesia; and condemn the south african and portuguese authorities for their collusion with the racist regime in southern rhodesia. in order to fulfill its obligations under the u.n. charter, it stands to reason that the security council should call upon all the governments and peoples of the world to give firm support to the zimbabwe people's struggle against british imperialism and the white colonialist rule and for national liberation. the present draft resolution fails to contain the above contents and is therefore quite inadequate. with the above statement, the chinese delegation will vote in favour of the draft resolution submitted by the somali representative.

that is all i want to say.. thank you, mr. president.

CHINA AND US

Brigadier General Alexander M. Haig and Party Arrive in Peking, Acting Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei Meets and Fetes American Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 3, 1972)

an 18-member advance party headed by brigadier general alexander m. haig, deputy assistant to the u.s. president for national security affairs, arrived in peking by special plane this afternoon to make technical arrangements for president nixon's visit to china.

members of the advance party include ronald l. ziegler, dwight l. chapin, john a. scali, brigadier general brent scowcroft, brigadier general albert redman,

jr., ronald h. walker, timothy g. elbourne, michael r. schrauth, lt. col. chester p. ward, lt. col. vernon c. coffey, lt. col. paul hall, major fred w. swift, wilson livingood, dennis p. shaw, mrs. muriel l. hartley, yncm william f. cuff, and mrs. nell yates.

present at the airport to greet them were leading members of chinese government departments concerned, including li yao-wen, yu sang, hsiung hsiang-hui, yang teh-chung, ma jen-hui, han hsu, wang hai-jung, peng hua, peng ti, liu cheng-ching, liu yuan, chang jui-ai, wang hsiao-yi and jen chi-sheng.

chang wen-chin, chu chuam-hsien, chang han-chih and hsu tsung-hsi went to shanghai to accompany them to peking.

acting foreign minister chi peng-fei this evening met and feted brigadier general alexander m. haig and his party, technical advisers, and crew members of the special plane. leading members and staff members of chinese government departments concerned were present at the meeting and banquet.

when brigadier general alexander m. haig and his party stopped over in shanghai today, they were met and seen off at the airport by chang chen-ya, a leading member of the foreign affairs department of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and others.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Chinese Government Delegation Tours Tanzanian Section of Tanzania-Zambia Railway Project

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Jan. 3, 1972)

the chinese government delegation led by yang chieh, leader and minister of communications, and chen mu-hua, deputy leader and vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, left mbeya, tanzania, yesterday for a friendly visit to zambia after concluding its inspection tour of various construction sites of the tanzanian section of the tanzania-zambia railway.

after taking part in the fifth round of the talks on the tanzania-zambia railway, the chinese government delegation, accompanied by tanzanian minister of communications, transport and labour j. kusinde and minister of economic affairs and development planning a. babu, left dar es salaam on last december 25 for a tour of the railway construction sites and arrived in mbeya, the last leg of the tour, on december 31.

on entering mbeya region at igawa, the chinese government delegation was warmly welcomed by regional commissioner peter siyovelwa, mbeya regional chairman of the tanganyika

african national union e. mwangoka and other government officials. regional commissioner siyovelwa gave a reception for the chinese delegation in mbeya. siyovelwa and yang chieh made warm and friendly speeches at the reception.

the chinese delegation also visited the mbarali state farm in the region.

President Kaunda Receives and Fetes Chinese Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Lusaka, Jan. 3, 1972)

president kenneth david kaunda received and gave a luncheon for the chinese government delegation yesterday at his home in chinsali, northern province, the birthplace of the president.

the delegation is led by minister of communications yang chieh and its deputy leader is vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries chen mu-hua.

present on the occasion were samuel mbilishi, zambian minister of northern province; wilson chakulya, minister of labour and social services; h.y. mwale, minister of state for power, transport and works; p. kasutu, minister of state for northern province; and chibuye, deputy executive officer of the tanzania and zambia railway authority.

present also were chen li-chin, chinese ambassador to zambia, wang ming-po, economic attache of the chinese embassy, and representatives of chinese engineering and technical personnel.

present also were h.d. chopeta, tanzanian deputy executive officer of the tanzania-zambia railway authority, and the chief engineer of the tanzania-zambia railway authority who are accompaning the chinese delegation.

during the reception and luncheon, president kaunda nad a long, friendly and cordial talk with the chinese delegation.

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

Chinese Table Tennis Team Arrives in West Germany from Copenhagen

(NCNA-English Bonn, Jan. 2, 1972)

the chinese table tennis team with chi yu-hua as head and kuan hui-kuang as deputy head arrived in frankfurt by air today for a visit to west germany at the invitation of the west german table tennis association. the team had just concluded a friendly visit to denmark.

welcoming the team at the airport were jupp schlaf, secretary-general of the west german table tennis association and other german friends.

the team will have three matches in frankfurt and other places.

on leaving copenhagen, the team was seen off at the airport by christen hjorth, president of the danish table tennis association.

during their visit to denmark, the chinese players had five friendly matches with the danish players to the warm welcome of the spectators.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Chinese Government Delegation Arrives in Zambia

(NCNA-English Lusaka, Jan. 3, 1972)

the chinese government delegation with yang chieh, minister of communications, as leader and chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, as deputy leader arrived at Nakonde, a border city in zambia's northern province, by car from tanzania yesterday. the delegation is on a friendly visit to zambia at the invitation of the zambian government after taking part in the fifth round of the talks on the tanzania-zambia railway in dar es salaam.

the delegation was warmly welcomed by zambian government and local officials on the border. minister of northern province samuel mbilishi, minister of labour and social services wilson chakulya, minister of state for power, transport and works h.y. mwale, minister of state for northern province p. kasutu and deputy executive officer of the tanzania-zambia railway authority chibuye as well as other officials went specially to Tunduma, a city on the Tanzanian border, to meet the Chinese delegation.

present also to meet the delegation were economic attache of the chinese embassy to zambia wang ming-po and representatives of chinese engineering and technical personnel in zambia.

Chinese-Zambian Friendly Football Match Played in Lusaka

(NCNA-English Lusaka, Jan. 1, 1972)

the visiting chinese national football team and a zambian football team played their first friendly match at woodland stadium here this afternoon to the warm welcome of the spectators.

zambian vice-president mathias mainza chona, minister of foreign affairs elijah mudenda, minister of labour and social services wilson chakulya, minister of education wesley nyirenda and leading members of sports organizations in lusaka watched the match. present also were kim song guk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea, and chinese ambassador chin li-chen.

before the match, vice-president chona and ministers mudenda, chakulya and nyirenda received the chinese and zambian players. they posed for a picture with them after the match.

the spirit of "friendship first, competition second" was manifested throughout the match. many zambian spectators from the stands rusned to the playground to shake hands with the chinese and zambian players and praised them for demonstrating the sincere friendship between the zambian and chinese peoples.

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PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY

Always a Fighting Force

- An account of the 6th company of a certain unit of the Canton Military Region which has been guarding a certain island outpost on the South Sea of the motherland for nineteen years

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 2, 1972)

On a small island outpost in the South Sea of the motherland is garrisoned a heroic company belonging to the Canton Military Region of the PLA--the 6th company of a certain unit. In the 19 years since its stationing on the island outpost, the commanders and fighters of this company, firmly bearing in mind Chairman Mao's great teaching, "The People's Liberation Army is always a fighting force," are day and night vigilantly guarding the southern gateway of the motherland and making new contributions toward the defense of the great socialist motherland.

The island on which the 6th company is garrisoned is situated in an important sector of the coastal defense line. The commanders and fighters are determined to take root on the island in defense of the motherland. Political instructor Wen Jun-kuei is an old fighter who first came to the island in 1952. When he was a fighter he used to spend all his time day and night actively perfecting his military skill and diligently carrying out patrols in storm and rain. When he became a cadre, he began to pay attention to the grasping of ideological and political work well so as to enable each of the fighters to establish firmly the thought of setting root on the island.

He suffered from many kinds of disease, and once because of complications he was committed to a hospital. The doctor predicted that it would be very hard for him to return to work on the island. As he was lying in bed, he thought of the tearful denunciations of imperialism by the fisherfolk on the island,

and of his own growth and progress since joining the army as well as the feeling of the good fortune of being received twice by great leader Chairman Mao. He was more determined than ever to build himself up, overcome his diseases and return to his battle station. From then on he diligently studied the writings of Chairman Mao and with stubborn will power built up his own body. He also wrote many letters to the upper level expressing his determination to fight battles.

The comrades said, "Political instructor Wen has given his heart to the island and has made the company his home." He answered, "The motherland and the people have handed the island to us, and it is our duty to guard it well."

When new fighter Liu Lin-jung first arrived at the island from the city, the cadres of the company led him and the other fighters to a fighting village for class education. Under a big banyan tree an old fisherman told them the sad tale of how before the liberation tyrannical despots used to pierce the fishermen's hands with barbed wire, and strung them up on the tree and left them hanging on the tree to die. They also visited the beaches where the Japanese invaders had formerly landed, and learned about the history of imperialist aggression and the crimes of the Japanese in massacring the fishing people. Class hatred and national anger filled Liu Lin-jung with fury. He resolved to grasp his rifle, take root on the island and to devote his whole life to standing guard and doing sentinel duty for the revolution. He very quickly became a model fighter in the discharge of combat duties, was promoted to the post of deputy squad leader and gloriously joined the CCP.

For many years, in compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching "The commanders and fighters of the entire Chinese People's Liberation Army absolutely must not relax in the least their will to fight," the 6th company has been regularly using the concept of class and class struggle and the principle that imperialism stands for war" in carrying out education on the situation among the fighters, to establish firmly the mentality of unrelaxing preparedness, and to carry out vigilantly the combat duty of defending the motherland. The commanders and fighters declared: "Although the island we are guarding is small, it nevertheless has a direct bearing on the peace and tranquility of the motherland and the people. As long as class and class struggle exist and the threat of imperialism exists, we must never for a moment relax our vigilance."

In normal times, regardless of whether in the barracks or deployed in the field, or whether away on duty, they always maintained the highest degree of alertness. One Sunday after dinner, a leading comrade from the upper level paid a visit to the 6th company. The bugler sounded the assembly for the 6th company. At that time, two out of the seven persons in the 6th squad were away gathering wood in the hills. One was operating a pneumatic drill on a worksite, and another was constructing a platform for directing work at the worksite, and only the squad leader and two fighters were at the base. Upon hearing the bugle, all seven rushed to their barracks, and within only a few minutes appeared fully armed before the leadership comrade and they received the commendation of this leadership comrade.

When undertaking special patrol or alert duties, they maintain even higher vigilance. Once the company received a nocturnal lay-in-wait assignment. The place they had to lay in ambush was close by the fishing village and only about 30 to 40 meters away from the dwellings of the masses. The superior command ordered them to take cover and not to frighten the people. It was then summer and the air was swarming with mosquitoes. The fighters covered themselves with their raincoat to guard against the onslaught of the mosquitoes. Their garments were drenched with sweat but from beginning to the end they remained motionless and kept the coastal waters under surveillance, they remained there for 15 nights running without anyone discovering their lay-in-wait action, and smoothly completed the task handed them by the upper level.

In the war years during the liberation, the 6th company was well known for the quickness of its movement and fearlessness. Since being garrisoned on the island they have always borne firmly in mind Chairman Mao's teaching "All officers and fighters of our army must improve their military art," battled against the fierce heat and severe cold and diligently practiced their combat skills and military art. Last summer the company was sent to another area for construction work, and upon their return to the camp the upper level specially arranged transportation for them. Although they expressed their appreciation to the upper level for its concern, the entire company put their knapsack on their backs and in spite of the intense heat force-marched back to camp.

Before coming to the island deputy company leader Li Wen-pin had never seen the sea. When he followed the fishing vessel out to sea on patrol duty, and buffeted by the wind and waves, he got seasick and could not keep from vomiting. Nevertheless he stubbornly trained himself, and the more he threw up the more he would force himself to eat. When he was seasick, he refused to lie down and after following the fleet to sea and battling for a hundred days, he became a "good seaman" not afraid of the sea. One of the old fisherman stuck out his thumb and said to Li Wen-pin, "The zeal with which you have eliminated the enemy is a good example for us all!"

Chairman Mao teaches: "What is a true bastion of steel? It is the masses, the millions upon millions of people who genuinely and sincerely support the revolution." Since their first day on the island, the commanders and fighters of the 6th company have firmly borne in mind this teaching of Chairman Mao and have regarded it their sacred duty to propagate Mao Tse-tung's thought to the masses, to arm the masses and to strengthen militia construction with Mao Tse-tung's thought.

In order to further strengthen armymen and civilian joint defense, the commanders and fighters of the 6th company have regularly studied Mao Tse-tung's thought, carried out military exercises, carried out patrols and stood guard together with the masses in places where they are garrisoned. For the sake of implementing Chairman Mao's great strategic policy, "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters and do everything for the people," and building a new socialist fishing village, old fighter Chou Ch'ing-huai upon his demobilization returned again to the island to settle down with

his family, and was elected a vice chairman of the revolutionary committee for the fishing brigade as well as political instructor to the militia company. He has handed down the tradition of the unit in ideological and political work and its style of fighting to the militiamen, led them in close cooperation with the PLA in the defense and construction of the island and has been acclaimed by the people as the "political instructor without uniform."

With the help of the 6th company everyone of the militiamen and commune members of the fishing village, filled with political ardor, is actively learning military art. Many of the people have mastered marksmanship, hand grenade throwing, keeping alert, searching and battlefield rescue work, and have become a fighting force battling shoulder-to-shoulder with the 6th company in defending the island and fighting the enemy.

NCNA Correspondent, NCNA Reporter
(condensed)

* * *

Army Cadres Should Humbly Learn from the Local Cadres and the People

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 2, 1972)

Army leadership cadres taking part in revolutionary "three-in-one combination" revolutionary committees at various levels in T'ungjen district in Kweichow Province, by conscientiously learning from the broad masses of local cadres and people, are continuing to strengthen revolutionary unity between the army and the government as well as between the army and the people, and promoting the development of various lines of work.

These army cadres have at all times placed themselves in the role of pupils, and humbly learned from the local cadres and the people. Owing to the aridity and shortage of rainfall in T'ungjen district, in the past many of the communes could only grow a single crop of rice a year. In order to develop agricultural production, the district Party committee decided upon investigation to mobilize the people of the entire district for energetic development of double-crop rice and assigned an army representative to make investigation and draw up a plan for implementation. At that time some of the local cadres were of the opinion that the plan was not specific enough and suggested carrying out extended planting based on concrete conditions: In places which had planted double-crop before to plant more, and in elevated and cold places which had not planted any before to first obtain the experience and gradually popularize it.

After listening to the view, this army representative found that to be very reasonable, and together with the local leadership cadres organized an investigation team for going deep into the various different situations to solicit in a widespread manner the views of the poor and lower-middle peasants and the basic level cadres. After in-depth investigation and study, they drew up together a practical plan. Because of unified thinking, the plan was sound, and in addition to the effective measures taken, the area planted to double-crop rice in the whole district for 1971 increased from the original more than 7,000 mow to more than 110,000 mow. They have triumphed over drought, flooding and other natural calamities to win a bumper harvest and accumulated experience for the planting of double-crop rice in elevated mountainous regions.

Army representatives on revolutionary committees in such hsien as T'ungjen, Yinchiang, Sungt'ao and Yüanho have also regularly adopted the method of "stepping out and inviting in," taken the masses for teachers, invited the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants and basic level cadres to forums and sought their views widely. Wang Hsiu-yeh, chairman of the Yinchiang hsien revolutionary committee and director of its armed forces department once shouldered his pack, visited over 100 units for discussion forums and personally called on them to obtain people's views for improving work.

Because of the attention paid by army representatives with revolutionary committees at various levels in T'ungjen district, unity is further strengthened among the leading bodies at various levels, and everybody is

helping one another in work and fighting shoulder-to-shoulder together. Chang Yün-pao, chairman of Sungt'ao Miao Nationality Autonomous Hsien revolutionary committee and political commissar of its armed forces department regularly exchanges study experience with minority nationality cadre Wu Hsiang-pi, a vice chairman of the hsien revolutionary committee, to help each other ideologically. Once, minority nationality cadre Wu Hsiang-pi was in charge of organizing a propaganda team for going to the countryside to conduct struggle-criticism-transformation and encountered a bit of difficulty because of the manpower shortage. When army cadre Chang Yün-pao learned about it, he immediately mobilized the comrades of the armed forces department to give energetic support, enabled the propaganda team to be organized in time and the struggle-criticism-transformation to be set in motion in the countryside. In like manner Wu Hsiang-pi has also regularly supported voluntarily the work of Chang Yün-pao. Because of the exemplary role of these two, unity within the leading body of this hsien is being carried on extremely well. (NCNA)

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REVOLUTIONARY UNITY

Play An Exemplary Role in Revolutionary Unity

- Some understanding from a study of the article, "In Memory of Dr. Norman Bethune"

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 1, 1972)

T'ang hsien, Hopei, is where Comrade Norman Bethune worked at one time and sacrificed his life to his job. In 1939, to honor the memory of this great internationalist fighter, Chairman Mao personally wrote the brilliant work, "In Memory of Dr. Norman Bethune." Working in T'ang hsien provides me with a very favorable condition for the conscientious study and assiduous practicing of a series of Chairman Mao's teachings contained in this piece of writing.

Formerly, I studied repeatedly this article but without giving careful attention to Chairman Mao's standpoints, viewpoints and methods embodied therein. Only when I came upon this or that problem in my everyday work did I set about selecting therefrom some relevant words and passages for study. Following the secondary plenary session of the 9th CCP Central Committee, in compliance with Chairman Mao's directive, "Read and study conscientiously and master Marxism," I studied works by Marx and Lenin in light of the history of the two-line struggle within the Party. I have come to understand that all political swindlers infiltrating the Party are given to waving a "red banner" against the red banner and confusing the true with the false to cover up their counter-revolutionary features under the cloak of revolutionary language. If we just commit to memory some Marxist words without grasping the spiritual essence of Marxism, we are liable to fall under their spell and unable to discern and resist what is wrong or cherish what is correct unswervingly. The study of "In Memory of Dr. Norman Bethune" and Chairman Mao's other works must be prompted by the object of raising our ability to distinguish between true and false Marxism and raising consciousness in line struggle. Only in this way can we follow Chairman Mao's revolutionary line closely without falling behind.

In "In Memory of Dr. Norman Bethune," Chairman Mao incisively pointed out, "Leninism holds that the proletariat of a capitalist state must support the struggle for liberation of the people of colonies and semi-colonies. The proletariat of colonies and semi-colonies must also support the liberation struggle of the proletariat in the capitalist state. Only in this way can there be victory for the world revolution." This is to say that to win thorough liberation, the proletariat must carry out the proletarian revolutionary line, "All proletarians of the world, unite!" Only with revolutionary unity can there be revolutionary victory. Therefore, every Communist Party member must emulate Norman Bethune and carry out this Leninist line and play an exemplary role in revolutionary unity.

In August the year before last, at a time when the cadres and Party members of the whole hsien were getting deeply involved in a campaign for criticism of revisionism and Party rectification, some people with ulterior motives capitalized on the remnants of bourgeois factionalism in some cadres'

minds in fomenting sectarianism in a vain attempt to wreck the unity of various Party organizations. In the face of the new trend in this class struggle, I studied the internationalist viewpoint in "In Memory of Dr. Norman Bethune." I looked back over the history of the two-line struggle in the Party. I came to understand more deeply that to check the historical tides of the proletarian revolution, all class enemies and opportunists of all types and schools always stop at nothing in wrecking the unity of the revolutionary ranks. In the history of our Party, those leaders initiating the opportunist line are invariably splittists. Never for a minute have they ceased trying to split our Party and oppose Chairman Mao's correct line in a vain attempt to alter our Party's line and policy. Therefore, should we promote unity or seek a split-up? This is traditionally an important aspect of the struggle between Marxism and revisionism. Under whatever circumstances, a Communist Party member should doggedly adhere to the principle of proletarian Party spirit in a struggle against splittist and sectarian tendencies with the whole revolutionary picture in mind.

At a hsien Party committee rectification meeting, I vigorously drove home the significance of an effort toward unity and not sectarianism. I looked into my own fault for not having properly united dissenting comrades. I also elaborately analyzed and cited the beginnings of some cases of sectarianism found among leading members of the hsien Party committee. After the meeting, I had a keen heart-to-heart talk with those cadres holding a different view. Seriously I set about criticism and self-criticism. After such an ideological and political overhaul, the whole body of committee members were united in thinking, in awareness and were marching step. On the basis of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, centralized leadership of various Party organizations was strengthened.

In revolutionary struggle, I have also come to understand that to carry out the line for unity and victory, we must show great warmth and enthusiasm toward comrades and toward the people the way Norman Bethune did.

One afternoon in the summer of last year, three commune members asked to see me to report on the situation of their separate brigades. I thought then that if everyone came to me with everything of every nature, how could I find all the time to deal with them? Impatiently, I addressed them, "You go to look for those in charge! I have no time." They turned to leave. As I watched their departing backs, I felt an increasing sense of self-reproach. I thought of Norman Bethune as a foreign comrade who sacrificed his own life in saving the injured of China. For a hsien Party committee deputy secretary who ignored a request for solution to a problem made by people from several ten li away, I could not be more wrong. Therefore, I hurried after them. To them I made a self-criticism. In all earnestness, I helped them solve their problems.

Thereafter, in the course of penetrating study, I have come further to understand that to "show great warmth and enthusiasm" or to "show insensitivity and unconcern" is an important problem bearing on whether the line for unity and victory is seriously put into practice. From the standpoint of historical materialism, all Marxists take the masses as real heroes. So

they show fervent love for the people and link their whole lives closely with those of the broad masses. On the other hand, all revisionists and all conspirators and ambitionists who have infiltrated the Party always cast themselves in the role of saviors, vigorously spreading it around what a "genius" they are and how "backward" the masses are. Regardless of rank, merit and capacity, everyone of our Communist Party members must always carry himself as a common laborer and mingle with the masses as one in serving the people enthusiastically.

Like Norman Bethune, we must always refrain from getting self-complacent in carrying out the line for unity and victory. Only by occupying our minds with the great communist goals can we always stay humble and modest and take every step forward as the first step on a 10,000-li march. We must on our own initiative expose our own shortcomings and humbly acquire others' strengths and unite all comrades in revolution. As a deputy secretary of the hsien Party committee and also a cadre of the Army, I must assume a correct attitude to myself and to local cadres. In no way should I consider myself perfect; otherwise I shall be liable to wreck the Party's democratic centralism and the Party's centralized leadership.

In a certain period after I joined the hsien Party committee, I found that those comrades in charge liked to turn to me for my "final instructions" on matters which were already discussed and decided upon by the hsien Party committee and which were about to be carried out. At the outset, I always felt that this meant the local cadres' gesture of respect toward Army cadres. It also meant that local cadres were not bold in the performance of work and afraid of assuming responsibilities. So I did not give the matter serious attention. Only after the penetrating unfolding of the campaign for criticism of revisionism and Party rectification did I gradually come to understand that I was wrong in my thinking. I joined the hsien Party committee to become one of its ordinary members. I must place myself under the leadership of the hsien Party committee. While the local cadres showed me respect I must in no way place myself above the hsien Party committee and give "instructions" at random. When some cadres asked my opinions on some problems, it did not mean that they had a low work capacity and a less than strong sense of responsibility. Rather it was a case of my talking too much without giving an ear to others' views. So there followed the situation where everything must be referred to me for my final say. This would inevitably hamper the hsien Party committee's effort to achieve real centralism on the basis of democracy. The revolutionary enthusiasm of some local cadres was also dampened. Thereafter, I acted according to Chairman Mao's teaching, "Treat local cadres humbly and modestly." On all matters, I gave an eager ear to cadres' opinions. Wholeheartedly I learned from them. They also helped me a lot. Through all this, I came further to understand that only by learning willingly and humbly can we strengthen Party unity and continuously raise our own level of Marxism. By getting arrogant and self-complacent, we shall only depart more and more from Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. (By Pao Ch'un-fang 鮑春芳, Deputy Secretary of the Party Committee of T'ang Hsien)

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IMPLEMENTATION OF PARTY POLICIES

Strengthen Party Leadership and Implement Various Policies

- Conscientious implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line by the CCP Chinchung District Committee

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 31, 1971)

(NCNA dispatch from T'aiyüan, December 29) By conscientiously implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policy, the CCP Chinchung District Committee, Shansi, has strengthened centralized Party leadership over various aspects of work and pushed forward the development of revolution and production on all fronts.

Chairman Mao has pointed out many times: "The correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything." In the practice of struggle the CCP Chinchung District Committee realizes that to strengthen Party leadership over various aspects of work is fundamentally a question of firmly implementing Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and policies.

Since its establishment, the district Party committee has conscientiously made a study of the condition of the implementation of Chairman Mao's cadre policy and discovered that because of the interference of the opportunist cadre line and policies of Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind of political swindlers in some places, Chairman Mao's cadre policy could not be properly implemented. The comrades organized in time the cadres and masses to study Chairman Mao's policies "Unity--criticism--unity" and "Learn from past mistakes to avoid future ones, cure the sickness to save the patient," vigorously criticized the bourgeois reactionary line "Striking at many to protect a few" of Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind of political swindlers, maintained the implementation of Chairman Mao's policies and further educated and unified the cadres.

At present, the majority of cadres in the district have been properly taken care of. Having been through the tempering of the great cultural revolution, these cadres have raised the level of their awareness and are making new contributions at their own posts. This district Party committee also looks upon the conscientious implementation of the various Party policies for the countryside as an important part of the work of leading the people of the whole district in the penetrating development of the learn from Tachai in agriculture mass movement.

Last July, the district Party committee held a district conference of cadres of three levels in Hsiyang hsien, organized everybody for a conscious study of Chairman Mao's teaching, "Policy and tactics are the life of the Party" as well as various Party policies for the countryside. They criticized the crimes of Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind of political swindlers in interfering with and sabotaging Party policies from the "Left" and from the Right, and raised the consciousness of everyone to the implementation of

policies. Members of the standing committee also went separately deep into the basic level to implement in a conscientious manner the various Party policies together with the broad masses of cadres and people and pushed forward the development of the learn from Tachai in agriculture mass movement throughout the district.

From practice, the CCP Chinchung District Committee realizes that improvement of leadership style, penetrating investigation and study and conscientious grasping of typical cases well are of great significance in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies and in strengthening Party leadership over various work. Apart from leaving behind one or two people on duty in the office, the standing members of the district Party committee usually all leave for the frontline. This year, most of the standing committee members have spent more than half a year of their time in the lower levels, and apart from being responsible for one aspect of work, each also assumes the duty of maintaining contact with a hsien and going deep into the basic level of the hsien to settle down. Although one of the deputy secretaries in charge of water conservation construction is more advanced in years and in poor health, he nevertheless has triumphed over various difficulties, crossed mountains and ranges, visited every hsien and town in the district where there happens to be a water conservation work site worth mentioning, to carry out conscientious study and investigation and to study over once more with everyone the historical materialistic concept of man being the maker of history, and modestly listened to the masses so that the planning and construction of water conservation projects he has taken part in and directed would be more in keeping with objective reality. Owing to the faith the leading member has in the masses and his reliance on them, water conservation construction in the whole district has been able to enjoy a faster development this year. More than 2,000 eyes of well have already been opened, more than 120 reservoirs have been built and the irrigated surface has increased to 180,000 mow.

After the criticism of bourgeois tendencies in the development of sideline production, for a time there appeared the tendency of slighting normal sideline production in some of the communes and production brigades in the district. In order to alter the condition, one of the deputy secretaries of the district Party committee went deep into Lich'i production brigade belonging to Yüehpi commune in P'ingyao hsien to sum up typical examples and experience.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, this production brigade vigorously grasped revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, eliminated interferences from the "Left" and the Right and conscientiously implemented Chairman Mao's policy of "Taking food grains as the key link to insure all-round development."

While developing grain production, it organized women auxiliary labor and a small force of male labor for the development of sideline production on the basis of local conditions, and each year supplied quite a bit of capital for agricultural production. This year the production brigade again used the capital funds derived from sideline production for the opening of six wells,

enlarged the irrigated area by more than 3,000 mow, and turned all its farmland into irrigated land, with the result that the per-mow yield of grain in the production brigade exceeded 700 catties. The popularization of the experience of Lich'i production brigade has played a fine motivating role for the development of sideline production in the whole district. The other leading members of the district Party committee are also going deep into reality and conscientiously grasping good typical examples, and have summed up and popularized the experience of quite a number of advanced typical examples.

The CCP Chinchuang District Committee realizes that only by maintaining conscientious reading and study, by mastering Marxism and by consciously transforming world outlook could they be able to strengthen continuously the ability to distinguish between true and false Marxism and raise their level of consciousness in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Since this year, the standing members of the district Party committee have all studied seriously some works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao, and carried out rectifications. The district Party committee have held three outdoor rectifications and boldly urged the masses to give their opinion. The entire body of standing committee members also went to Changch'ing production brigade of Changch'ing commune in Yütz'u municipality to learn the experience of the Party branch and the poor and lower-middle peasants of this production brigade in guarding against arrogance and getting rid of complacency and in stimulating ideological revolutionization. On the basis of conducting an education in ideology and political line, they have correctly dealt with the relations between the secretary and the committee members of the "squad members," between the army cadres and local cadres and between new and old cadres to strengthen the collective leadership of the Party.

Led by the leading members of the district Party committee, Party members at various levels in Chinchung district pay attention to reading and studying seriously, transform their world outlook consciously and strengthen leadership over various work effectively, so that they may energetically guarantee the implementation of Chairman Mao proletarian revolutionary line and policies on all fronts and bring about the appearance of an excellent situation in unity and victory in the whole district.

This year, the production of food grain in 15 hsien and municipalities in this district has all shown increases, and the total volume of grain produced in the whole district has again shown an increase of 14.3 percent over the historically highest record of last year. By the early part of December, the total output value of industry in the whole district has already reached the production target for the whole year with an increase of 14 percent over that of the corresponding period last year.

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INDUSTRY AND TRANSPORT

Industrial and Transport Fronts in Liaoning Province Fulfill This Year's State Plans Ahead of Schedule, Industrial and Transport Fronts in Chekiang Province Penetratingly Unfold the Mass Movement of Learning from Tach'ing

- Excellent situation of revolution and production under the guidance of the 9th Party Congress' line of unity for victory

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 30, 1971)

(NCNA Shenyang, December 29) Thriving development of revolution and production and an excellent situation have been reported in Liaoning Province, one of our country's important industrial bases, under the guidance of the line of the 9th Party Congress of unity for victory.

This year's provincial target for total industrial output value was fulfilled ahead of schedule on December 21 with an increase of 12.2 percent over that of last year; and 1,415 factories, mines and enterprises over-fulfilled this year's state plans one month ahead of schedule. Among the major products, 31 kinds including steel products, non-ferrous metals, motor vehicles, electric motors, diesel engines, transformers, hand-guided tractors, metallurgical equipment, ball bearings, caustic soda, sulphuric acid, soda ash, machine-made paper, chemical fertilizers, insecticides, wrist watches, and chemical fibers met this year's state plans ten days ahead of schedule. The fulfillment of plans for steel, iron ore, coke, crude coal, fine coal, cement, mining equipment, and volume of power generating was satisfactory; and the output of large machines this year was increased by 50 percent over that of last year. Light industrial products of everyday use, which had relatively weak foundations at first, made further progress this year with the number of new products exceeding 1,800 kinds during the January-November period, and with marked improvement of quality. The fulfillment of plans by the capital construction, communication and transportation departments was also satisfactory.

Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels on the industrial and transport fronts in Liaoning Province have adhered to Chairman Mao's teaching: "Read and study seriously and have a good grasp of Marxism," and have since the beginning of this year grasped serious reading and study as an important part of ideological construction. Leadership members at various levels took the lead in studying Marxism and Mao Tse-tung's thought to promote the revolutionary study style of linking theory with reality, and in combining study with revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation. They penetratingly criticized and repudiated idealist transcendentalism, the reactionary theory of productive forces, humanism of the landlord-bourgeoisie as well as the theory of the dying out of class struggle spread by political swindlers of the Wang Ming and Liu Shao-ch'i type. They further eradicated the remaining pernicious influence of such counter-revolutionary revisionist line as "the slavish comprador philosophy" and the "theory of trailing behind at a

snail's pace," enabling the broad workers, cadres, and technical personnel to raise their consciousness of class struggle and line struggle and strengthen their self-consciousness in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Workers, cadres and technical personnel of the metallurgical industrial system of the province studied Chairman Mao's directive: "Develop the mining industry," and criticized and repudiated the reactionary guideline of "grasping the middle to actuate the two ends" pushed in the iron and steel industry by Liu Shao-ch'i and company, raising their enthusiasm to a high level in waging a battle of mining. Many old mines have further tapped their own potentials, resulting in marked increases in production.

The Takushan Iron Mine of the Anshan Steel Company has been mined for more than 50 years and has now reached a deeper earth layer for mining, requiring huge work capacity in cutting rocks. However, due to the effort of the worker masses, it overfulfilled the ore output plan for the January-November period, increasing the output by 14 percent over the corresponding period of last year.

Simultaneous with the tapping of the old mines' potentialities, the province has also built a batch of medium-sized and small mines this year, supplying 500,000 tons of iron ore to the state this year.

Workers of the Shenyang Heavy Machine Works, Fushun Excavating and Tunnelling Machine Works, Penhsi Nanfen Machine Repairing Works, and the Dairen Industrial and Mining Vehicle Plant, which specialize in supplying equipment for metallurgical and mining production, were inspired by the big battle of mining waged by the masses of the whole province, and have criticized and repudiated the erroneous notions that "production has reached the maximum limit" and "the potentiality has been exhausted." They carried out innovations and manufactured equipment all by themselves, overcame weak links, increasing this year's output of mining and metallurgical equipment as well as assembly accessories by 30 percent over that of last year.

Leading members of many factories and mining enterprises in Liaoning Province have paid attention to combining serious reading and study with actual investigation and research. They have further established the viewpoint of practice first, constantly penetrating into the forefront of the three revolutionary struggles, applied dialectical-materialist theory of cognition of tackling of new problems in the course of class struggle, production struggle, and scientific experiment scoring good results. The Dairen Steel Plant constantly insisted on sending two-thirds of the leadership members and government work personnel to carry out squatting-on-the-spot at the basic level, to conduct investigation and research, to grasp in good time new problems emerging from the grasping of revolution and the promotion of production. This plant fulfilled its over-all state plans 31 days ahead of schedule. In various factories and mining enterprises such as Anshan Iron and Steel Company, Penhsi Iron and Steel Company, Penhsi Mining Administrative Bureau, Shenyang Smelting and Refining Plant, principal leadership members of the Party committees led the office work personnel to persist in the method of bringing the "three things to the forefront": sending leadership cadres to

the forefront, bringing political work to the forefront, and bringing logistic service work to the forefront. Working on the production forefront, they made on-the-spot study and tackled various problems they encountered, summed up and promptly popularized experiences they discovered, and seized the initiative in leadership work. These units have fulfilled state plans satisfactorily this year.

Leadership at various levels on the industrial and transport fronts of Liaoning Province has,during this year's grasping of revolution and promotion of production, paid attention to the conscientious summing up of effective experience of the province on their districts in order to popularize it and to effectively push forward the development of revolution and production. The Liaoning Provincial Party Committee and the Shenyang Municipal Revolutionary Committee summed up the experience of the hoist workshop of the Shenyang Rolling Stock Plant in implementing the "Constitution of the Anshan Steel Company" and experience in the revision of irrational regulations and systems by relying on the masses. Then the cadres and workers of many factories and mining enterprises of the province went there in groups to carry out inspection and study, making comparisons and check-up of the condition of their own units and actively improving the work of enterprise management.

After making a study, Dairen Textile Mill reduced its non-productive management personnel from 367 to 171, strengthening the production forefront and enabling the factory to raise the output to a higher level. At present, many factories and mining enterprises in the province have further established and strengthened the political work system, quality testing system, technical management system, production safety system as well as financial control system, greatly raising the administrative standards of industrial enterprises.

At present, Party organizations at various levels on the industrial and transport fronts of Liaoning Province are leading the broad revolutionary masses to unfold intensive criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work, summing up experience in grasping revolution and promoting production, and making preparations to greet the more arduous and glorious tasks of next year.

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(NCNA Hangchow) The industrial and transport fronts of Chekiang Province, in response to the great leader Chairman Mao's call to unfold an intensive mass movement of "In industry, learn from Tach'ing," have effectively developed an excellent situation in revolution and production. During the January-October period of this year, the total industrial output value of the province was increased by 13.4 percent over the corresponding period of last year; and the output of various major products such as steel, pig iron, copper, iron ore, coke, phosphorus ore, crude coal, power generating, cement, sulphuric acid, caustic soda, chemical fertilizer, plastic materials, crude salt, electric bulbs, pharmaceuticals, machine-made paper, man-made fiber, hand-guided tractors, electric generators for farm use, and ball bearings was increased by a range between 15 and 67 percent over the same period of last

year. The quality of products has been raised and new skills, new technology and new products have incessantly emerged. The communication and transport departments have played their role as "forerunners" in a better way.

At present, over 40 hsien and municipalities in the province have adopted the method of land-marine linked transportation, greatly raising transportation efficiency and promoting the development of industrial and agricultural production.

The leadership at various levels on the industrial and transport fronts of Chekiang Province profoundly realize that the road of Tach'ing is a road for developing industry according to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, and in order to learn from Tach'ing, they must firstly use the worker class of Tach'ing as examples, assiduously study Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, use Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophic thinking as a guide, persist in using dialectical-materialist and historical-materialist consciousness to remold the people's world outlook and to tackle various problems in class struggle, production struggle and scientific experiment.

Since the beginning of this year, the Chekiang Provincial Party Committee has relentlessly grasped the study courses for leadership members at various levels on the industrial and transport fronts. It has called many meetings of cadres of districts, hsien and municipalities and major factories and mining enterprises in order to examine study conditions and exchange study experiences, enabling leadership members at various levels to ceaselessly raise their consciousness of class struggle and line struggle and to strengthen their self-consciousness of implementing Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

In the movement of learning from Tach'ing, the Party committee of Chiangshen Cement Plant made endeavor to study and apply Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking and ceaselessly tackle problems in revolution and production. When the production plan was drawn up at the beginning of this year, some members of the factory Party committee merely looked at the excellent situation and the high socialist activism of the worker masses without seriously analyzing the actual difficulties that existed in production, thus drawing up plans without leaving any leeway. Subsequently, the factory Party committee seriously studied Chairman Mao's teaching: "Things in the world are complex and are determined by factors of all aspects. We must look at problems from all aspects instead of from one single aspect," and made penetrating and actual investigations and research. They analyzed the factory's revolution and production conditions in an all-round way, aroused the masses to grasp principal contradictions, readjusted production plans, formulated practical measures to tackle the weak links in production one by one. This enabled the factory to raise its output, fulfilled this year's state plans 88 days ahead of schedule, and increased its output by 32.2 percent over the corresponding period last year, setting the highest record since the establishment of the factory.

The Tach'ing workers' revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle as well as their advanced experience in enterprise management

play an enormous role in promoting revolution and production on the industrial and transport fronts of Chekiang. Since the beginning of this year, the leadership squad of the provincial Light Industry Bureau has aroused the masses to study Tach'ing workers' spirit of arduous struggle, firmly upheld the principle of combining centralized leadership with mass movement, and placed emphasis on the development of chemical fiber, crude salt, and plastic products. At the same time, it also firmly grasped the construction of bases for producing raw materials and semi-finished products for making vinylon and cane sugar, enabling these weak links to make relatively large progress in production. At present, the province has fulfilled the state plan for crude salt and increased the output of plastic products with a wide margin as compared with the corresponding period of last year. It has also succeeded in the trial production of new products such as cotton-dacron, polyester silk, polyester cotton, and plastic valves.

With a view to pushing forward the mass movement of learning from Tach'ing toward deeper development, leadership comrades at various levels on the industrial and transport fronts of Chekiang Province have earnestly changed their style of work, penetrated into realities perseveringly, made investigation and research, and grasped typical cases, in order to mobilize the whole area. Leadership members of Party committees and revolutionary committees at various levels led government cadres to penetrate into the production forefront of factories and mining enterprises, and conscientiously summed up advanced typical experience in learning from Tach'ing. Various industrial bureaus, various systems and factories and mines of the province all grasped typical models at each level, set up their own advanced samples in learning from Tach'ing, pushing forward the deep development of the mass movement of learning from Tach'ing.

To deal with the uneven development of the movement of learning from Tach'ing, leadership members of Hangchow Municipal Party Committee and Municipal Revolutionary Committee went to the basic level to make investigation and research. They discovered that the slow progress in unfolding the movement in some units was mainly caused by insufficient understanding of the significance of learning from Tach'ing on the part of some leadership members, and their feeling of complacency. In the course of investigation, they discovered that the leadership squad of the Hangchow No. 6 Radio Factory was an exception. The leadership squad of this factory boldly aroused the masses to penetratingly unfold the self-educational movement in opposing conceit and complacency, made comparisons with Tach'ing experience, exposed contradictions, discovered gaps and devised measures, enabling the mass movement of learning from Tach'ing to be unfolded in a grand and concrete way. The Municipal Party Committee and Municipal Revolutionary Committee immediately summed up and popularized the experience of this factory, enabling various factories and mines in the municipality to whip up an upsurge rapidly in the mass movement of learning from Tach'ing in industry. Recently, relevant municipal leadership departments also dispatched two teams to an advanced unit and a backward unit in learning from Tach'ing in order to assist them to sum up experience and lessons, to find out things of a fixed pattern, and to further push forward the mass movement of learning from Tach'ing in industry.

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ARMY-PEOPLE RELATIONS

State Council and Military Commission of CPC Central Committee Issue Circular on Movement to Support Army and Give Preferential Treatment to Families of Armymen and to Support Government and Cherish People

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 4, 1972)

the state council and the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china issued on january 3 a circular calling on all areas and army units of china to carry out an extensive, deep-going and enthusiastic movement during the 1972 new year and spring festival to support the army and give preferential treatment to the families of armymen and to support the government and cherish the people in line with the great leader chairman mao's consistent teachings.

the circular says:

the present situation at home and abroad is excellent. the world people's revolutionary movement against u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs is surging forward. the joint struggle of medium and small countries against the hegemony and power politics of the two superpowers is daily developing. the imperialist camp is split. the revisionist bloc is falling apart. china's influence in the world is growing. we have friends all over the world. under the leadership of the party central committee headed by chairman mao, the whole party, the whole army and the people of the whole country have deepened the education in ideology and political line and the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, and have further exposed and criticized the conspiracies of liu shao-chi and other swindlers who had illicit relations with foreign countries and attempted to change the line and policies of the party and restore capitalism. this has consolidated and developed the gains of the great proletarian cultural revolution. our socialist construction is thriving, our national defence has become stronger, and the dictatorship of the proletariat is more consolidated than ever. this is a great victory for marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and for chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

the circular calls on the areas and army units to do the following:

one. a new upsurge should be brought about in the movement in which the whole nation should learn from the people's liberation army and the liberation army should learn from the people of the whole country. founded and commanded by chairman mao, the chinese people's liberation army is loyal to the party and the people. in defending the socialist motherland and in the work of "three supports and two militaries" (support industry, support agriculture, support the broad masses of the left, military control, political and military training) during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the people's liberation army has played its role as the pillar of the dictatorship of the proletariat. the people throughout the country should learn still harder

from the people's liberation army. the people, and the people alone, are the motive force in the making of world history. they are also the source of strength and the guarantee of victory for the people's army. the people's liberation army should modestly learn from the people of the whole country. by learning from each other, they will be able to implement chairman mao's revolutionary line even more consciously, carry forward their glorious revolutionary tradition, and do a still better job of struggle-criticism-transformation on all fronts.

two. efforts should be made to strengthen the unity between the army and the government. the army cadres must help the local cadres, and vice versa. revolutionary committees at all levels should conscientiously do a good job of supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to the families of armymen and actively support the people's liberation army in army building and in fulfilling its tasks. the army should conscientiously do a good job of supporting the government and cherishing the people, actively take part in the socialist revolution and socialist construction and exemplarily abide by the policies and decrees of the party and the state.

three. through the movement to support the army and give preferential treatment to the families of armymen and to support the government and cherish the people, the armymen and civilians throughout the country should learn and sing still better "the internationale" and "the three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention". they should profoundly understand the ideas in the two songs, seriously put them into practice, heighten their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, strengthen army-civilian relations and enhance their sense of organization and discipline. and

four. preparedness against war should be strengthened. the armymen and civilians throughout the country should follow chairman mao's great teaching "heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland", firmly maintain high vigilance at all times, conscientiously do the work well in getting prepared against war and resolutely smash the imperialist and social-imperialist plots of aggression and subversion.

MINERS

Working Conditions and Life of Miners in North China Colliery Improve

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Jan. 4, 1972)

more machinery, better techniques and safety measures have radically improved working conditions and living standards for miners at the kailuan coal mines in north china since liberation. this was achieved thanks to the attention shown by the party and state.

imperialism ran the mines for half a century and ruthlessly exploited and oppressed the miners. tunnelling, extraction and haulage were done by hand with the simplest equipment. the imperialists thought only of plundering china's mineral resources and gave no heed to the life of the chinese miners. gas explosions, fires and cave-ins were frequent, bringing casualties to many miners. "underground is hell and coal is paid for in our lives," the miners said before liberation.

the kailuan coal mines were returned to the people in 1949 and the miners became their masters. under the leadership of the great leader chairman mao and the communist party, the mines adopted many safety measures to improve working conditions.

the circulation of air was improved by the addition of eleven fan shafts, twelve huge fans and 700 auxiliary fans, providing each miner now with six to nine cubic metres of air per minute. gas detectors and cave-in warning signals were installed and all the underground equipment has explosion-proof devices. the colliery has more than 1,000 technicians responsible mainly for safety. they constantly inspect the coal faces and if they find factors that might lead to accidents they immediately adopt measures and do not allow miners to enter until they are sure that everything is all right.

the miners devised many advanced extraction methods which raised efficiency and ensured safety. veteran miner and communist party member lin shou-lien of the chaokochuang mine fled famine from shantung province to kailuan before liberation. four fellow villagers who came with him all died in accidents under imperialist rule. this veteran miner has all along been searching for ways to improve the methods of extraction. supported by the mine party committee and fellow miners and technicians, he succeeded in working out a new protective extraction method, which reduced labour intensity, tripled working efficiency and ensured safety. miner tsung ai-chen and other miners combined their revolutionary zeal with a scientific approach to problems and found how the mine roof changes under very complicated geological conditions. then they proceeded to find ways to control roof falls. when they were once working on a new coal face, they found that the pressure on the roof was very great and collapsible roof often occurred. they turned to study chairman mao's philosophic works and made repeated investigations. they finally grasped the reason for the pressure and worked out a method to control the roof. no collapsible roof has occurred on the 200-metre long work face over the past year or so.

in 1941 when the japanese imperialists occupied kailuan, the miners were forced to work in areas where silicon dust was nearly 1,000 mg. per cubic metre. many fell prey to silicosis.

proper treatment was given to them after liberation. in addition, measures were taken to renovate the work processes and increase labour protection. now dust remains at 2 mg. per cubic metre. all workers get x-ray examination once a year and every mine has a 19 kw. sun-lamp room and a sulphur bath. the mining area has nine hospitals and 69 clinics with a total of 2,700 beds. all the miners receive free medical treatment.

owing to cruel exploitation by the imperialists and feudal gangbosses before liberation, the miners were always in dire straits, never having enough to eat or wear. at that time, the daily earnings of a miner came to 22 cents while the fodder a horse ate a day cost 47 cents. many of the miners were compelled to sell their children or go begging.

as production rose after liberation, the miners' wages have risen step by step and now average more than 80 yuan a month, tax-free. many families have more than one member working, so they are well off since prices remain stable and foodstuffs and consumer goods are cheap. most of the miners' families have savings; many have radio sets, wrist-watches, bicycles and even sewing machines.

more than 800,000 square metres of housing have been built since liberation. water and electricity charges included, the rent is only four cents per square metre a month. trade services are handy in the living quarters. there are seven middle schools, a secondary mining technical school and 23 primary schools with a total enrolment of over 45,000 students. all school-age children are entitled to go to school.

INDUSTRY

Anshan Uses Exhaust Heat to Generate Electricity

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Jan. 4, 1972)

the medium rolling mill of the anshan iron and steel company in northeast china has built a 3,000-kilowatt power station which generates electricity with exhaust heat from reheating furnaces.

this is part of the efforts of chinese workers to make multiple use of material.

the station has operated satisfactorily since it went into operation five months ago. it can save more than 36,000 tons of coal every year.

large amounts of exhaust heat from water-cooling pipes and chimneys of the reheating furnaces were let out unused formerly. under the pernicious influence of

the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, some people regarded this as "reasonable" losses.

tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the workers followed chairman mao's revolutionary line even more consciously. they decided to turn the waste heat to profitable use.

during construction of the power station, the workers, cadres and technicians cooperated closely and overcame one difficulty after another by summing up experience and constantly analysing and resolving work contradictions with chairman mao's philosophic thinking. thus they finished making and installing the technically difficult boiler which has more than 1,000 elbows, 2,000 pipes and over 3,000 welded joints ahead of schedule.

the rolling mill was helped by other departments. the anshan refractory material plant produced heat-resistant concrete pre-fabricated slabs. workers from the anshan electrical administrative bureau helped the rolling mill make experiments.

the whole station was built and put into operation in little more than two months.

LIGHT INDUSTRY

Shanghai's Light Industry Flourishes

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jan. 4, 1972)

china's biggest industrial city of shanghai is expanding light industry while giving priority to the development of heavy industry.

the city met its 1971 state plan for light industry output value two weeks ahead of schedule. this was 4.9 per cent more than in 1970. big increases were registered in the output of such major products as paper, bicycles, sewing machines, clocks, wrist watches, cigarettes, enamel ware, thermos flasks, films and optic glass. the quality of 105 of the city's 110 major light industry products surpassed the 1970 standards.

the city's thriving light industry makes possible a brisk market, stable prices and better living standards for the people. sales of wrist watches, sewing machines and bicycles in the first 11 months of last year were three to five times those in 1965, the year before the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution. shanghai is sending large quantities of light industrial products to other parts of the country every day.

shanghai's products sell well in dozens of countries and regions on the five continents. its 1971 light industrial exports were 17 per cent more than in 1970 and 38 per cent above the record figure before the cultural

revolution. this is a contribution to the growth of china's foreign trade and the promotion of the friendship between the people of china and the rest of the world.

expansion of shanghai's light industry is due to the simultaneous development of heavy and light industry under the guidance of the great leader chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

there are two diametrically opposed lines around the development of light industry in socialist industrialization. one is chairman mao's line which, while placing heavy industry as the centre, advocates as rapid development as possible of light industry and agriculture so as to help heavy industry develop in a greater, faster, better and more economical way. the other is the reactionary line of liu shao-chi which calls for little expansion of light industry and agriculture with the result that heavy industry achieves less, slower, worse and more costly results.

shanghai's workers, revolutionary cadres and technicians firmly carry out chairman mao's revolutionary line. they energetically tap potential of enterprises to increase production and have also set up some new enterprises. shanghai turns out wrist watches, cameras, colour films, daytime screens, optic glass, plastics and other products that it did not make before liberation. production of major products have risen anywhere from several to even dozens of times compared with the pre-liberation period. this ensures growing supplies of daily necessities and accumulates funds for the expansion of heavy industry. the profit shanghai's light industrial department handed over to the state in 1970 was double that of 1965 and equivalent to the total fixed capital of the city's light industrial enterprises.

the shanghai light industry workers improved out-dated equipment and produced many new advanced equipment in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance. this promoted the city's production level.

many small workshops were merged in 1958 to form the shanghai no. 3 bicycle plant, where most of the 800 pieces of equipment had been made in the late 19 century or early in this century. but the workers have renovated all the old equipment since then. the drawing, welding, grinding and polishing of bicycle steel tubes used to be done by hand when the plant came into being. each worker handled less than one metre of steel tube per hour. in order to change this, the workers trial-produced an electric resistance tube-welding machine after 200 experiments. with the new machine each worker could handle 300 metres of steel tubes per hour. after further study, the workers produced a high-frequency tube-welding machine which again trebled the production efficiency.

the plant's output of bicycles in 1970 was ten times that of 1958 and in 1971 was 11.6 per cent higher than the previous year. the plant can now produce 18 varieties of bicycles for city and countryside as against one in the past.

there were more than 2,700 technical innovations in shanghai light industry in 1971, including new technology and techniques. new products include a high-frequency leather drier, an automatic blower for plastic products, and a sound fork frequency electric clock.

chairman mao teaches: "this question of 'for whom?' is fundamental; it is a question of principle." upholding the orientation of serving the workers, peasants and soldiers, shanghai's light industry workers, cadres and technicians have made energetic efforts over the past several years to improve quality and increase variety and make the products more practical, economical and attractive.

the party organization of the shanghai tungfanghung sewing machine factory organized investigation teams to visit rural people's communes in many parts of the country to find out what the poor and lower-middle peasants would like in a household sewing machine. the result was the "70-1" type which the factory made with the co-operation of other departments. it has a simple structure and is efficient and cheap. it has one-third less machine parts than previous models, weighs nine kilogrammes less and is welcomed by the poor and lower-middle peasants.

the workers of chemical industry made research into and trial produced protectives for the workers, peasants and soldiers including skin protective against caustic soda, paste against tooth decay, toilet soap that can be used for dressing wounds, skin protective against leech bite for rice growers and ointment against heat radiation. all these products are in mass production.

in co-operation with commercial departments, the shanghai light industrial department held commodity exhibitions to canvass the opinions of the workers, peasants and soldiers so as to improve quality. it set up special counters in department stores to invite the workers, peasants and soldiers to help assess the products. in increasing variety, the household utensils enterprises in 1971 added 63 varieties of five-pound thermos flasks, 108 varieties of glass drinking vessels and more than 100 varieties of enamel-ware wash basins.

by making multi-purpose use of materials, light industry in shanghai was not only able to increase variety and find new uses for raw material, but also help improve environmental sanitation. the hsinhua paper mill in the past discharged a lot of waste water to a river every day and polluted the water. guided by chairman mao's great principle of "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people", the paper mill workers designed, made and installed a device which can recover 1,000 tons of caustic soda every year and help purify the river water. shanghai light industry in 1971 introduced 81 devices for multi-purpose use of material which enabled it to recover 170,000 tons, including caustic soda, oil and fats for industrial use, precious metals, and other products valued at 12 million yuan.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Inner Mongolia Deepens Campaign to Learn from Tachai

(NCNA-English Huhehot, Jan. 4, 1972)

agricultural and stockbreeding areas in the inner mongolian autonomous region have deepened the mass campaign to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture. under diverse natural conditions, a large number of units have made rapid progress.

hotzu production brigade of meitaichao commune in tumet right banner used to have very low grain yields because two-thirds of its farmland contained a thick layer of pebbles and only a thin layer of top soil. in the course of learning from tachai, the brigade party branch persisted in educating people with mao tsetung thought and aroused the members to improve the farmland. they cleared away the pebbles and brought in good soil basketful by basketful. they levelled the land and built irrigation projects and thus created fertile fields. the brigade produced 4.4 tons of grain per hectare in 1970. the yield jumped to 6.2 tons in 1971. it was cited as an advanced unit in the region.

hanchingpa production team in an arid mountainous area, taking tachai as its example, built water conservancy works and terraced fields by self-reliance and hard struggle. this improved farming conditions and grain yield in 1971 rose to three tons per hectare, the target set for the area in the national programme for agricultural development, as against 0.6 tons in 1970. it sold 50 tons of surplus grain to the state.

a company of the production and construction corps of the chinese people's liberation army in inner mongolia reclaimed a large tract of sandy waste by removing a layer of sand and bringing in good soil. through careful cultivation, it raised its grain yield per hectare to three tons in 1970 as against 1.7 tons in the previous years. it harvested 3.75 tons per hectare in 1971 after overcoming the effects of an unusually strong windstorm.

a number of outstanding collectives in learning from tachai also came to the fore in the stock raising areas. the herdsmen did away with the old convention of leaving the livestock to the mercy of nature and built sheds and pens and dug wells and canals.

members of chiehkalangtu brigade of paolike commune of east uchumucin banner sunk 49 wells and built 30 sheds and pens and lots of housing, to form 17 settlement points with wells, sheds, pens and houses where the herdsmen settle down to graze the livestock. in the past few years the brigade's livestock increased by at least 20 per cent every year.

wushenchao commune on the ordos highlands fixed 6,600 hectares of shifting sand, afforested 2,860 hectares and reclaimed 60 hectares of good fields from sandy waste. it had good results in animal husbandry and agriculture several years running and became an outstanding example of learning from tachai.

in the past year and more, the autonomous region has made great efforts to push forward the mass campaign to learn from tachai and popularize the experience of the advanced local collectives. this encouraged the revolutionary spirit of the cadres and local people helped areas lagging behind catch up rapidly. chingshuiho county, a rock-strewn mountain area with deep gullies, used to be poverty-stricken. in 1970 the county cadres pinpointed its problems in relation to the experience of some advanced collectives. quite a number of leading members of the county party committee and revolutionary committee went to make investigations in the countryside, confident that the backwardness could be ended. undaunted by hardship and fatigue, they led people in making farmland improvements. they terraced 2,000 hectares in one year. although seriously hit by drought in 1971, the county reached an all-time high for average grain yield per hectare. this ended its reliance on state grain supplies initially.

cadres and members of paiyinhsile brigade on ulan chap grasslands had long left the livestock to the mercy of nature and thought it was impossible to transform the arid grasslands because they are sparsely populated. in the movement to learn from tachai, the brigade party branch organized the people to learn from tachai's outstanding achievements in battling against nature by self-reliance and to criticize the conservative idea of following the beaten track. this encouraged their fighting will. the brigade built a big project to tap underground water, sank 113 wells, turned nearly 200 square kilometres of arid grasslands into good grazing grounds, built new forage farms that can provide 400 tons of fodder annually and built sheds and pens for the livestock and housing for the herdsmen. animal husbandry has made rapid progress thanks to many major improvements on the grasslands. the brigade's livestock increased from 11,800 head in 1966 to 25,000 head in 1971. the collective economy was consolidated and the living standards of the brigade members rose.

there is an atmosphere of great purposefulness in inner mongolia this icebound winter. with great enthusiasm the cadres and commune members are sinking wells, digging canals, building dams and embankments, levelling land and terracing fields so as to make new achievements in farming and stock raising in 1972.

GOOD HARVESTS

Tenth Good Harvest on Peking Outskirts

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 4, 1972)

peking outskirts had good harvests in 1971, the tenth good agricultural year in succession, and total grain and cotton output was an all-time high. the commune members and cadres achieved this by self-reliance and hard work in response to chairman mao's call "in agriculture, learn from tachai".

per hectare grain output averaged over 3.75 tons, surpassing the target set in the national programme for agricultural development; both per hectare and total output of cotton was higher than in 1970. ginned cotton averaged 620 kilogrammes per hectare. vegetable output topped 1970's and there were year-round supplies of better and a greater variety of fresh vegetables. the output of such oil-bearing crops as peanuts increased by a considerable margin. big increases were reported for pigs, ducks and fish. all this contributed to peking's abundant markets.

the party organizations at various levels resolutely implemented chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and strengthened leadership over the mass movement to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture. in warm response to chairman mao's great call "carry out education in ideology and political line", the peking municipal committee of the chinese communist party led the party committee members at various levels and the poor and lower-middle peasants in earnestly studying the works of marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's works. they carried forward the revolutionary style of integrating theory with practice and raised their consciousness in carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line. the shunyi county party committee ran mao tsetung thought study classes for over 2,000 members of rural party branch committees. they studied the history of the struggle between the two lines within the party and the new party constitution. this strengthened the role of fighting bastions of the party branches in the mass movement to learn from tachai and gave impetus to revolution and production.

the commune members and cadres showed high enthusiasm in remaking mountains and rivers. hsiayunling people's commune of fangshan county in the western suburbs was a poor valley. the commune members and cadres worked hard to dig mountains to lead in water for irrigation and leveled hills to create arable fields. they changed the backward situation in three years of arduous effort. the commune had had good harvests for years running and, though it was hit by serious natural disasters last year it got fairly good harvests.

many people's communes and production brigades like the hsiayunling commune deepened the mass movement to learn from tachai and displayed the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard work in making improvements on their farmland and building fields which give stable yields irrespective of drought or excessive rain.

the wenyu, kangkou and fengho rivers in the southeast suburbs are three main tributaries of the north system of the haiho river, running through six counties and districts outside peking. floods occurred frequently before liberation. under the leadership of chairman mao and the communist party, the local people waged tenacious struggles against floods and waterlogging after 1949 and achieved some success. inspired by chairman mao's call "the haiho river must be brought under permanent control", the people carried out a large-scale mass movement during the great proletarian cultural revolution to do this. they finished harnessing three rivers in only a few months from the winter of 1970 to the next spring.

in the course of wresting good harvests in 1971, the poor and lower-middle peasants, other commune members and cadres did farm work in a scientific way in line with the "eight-point charter" (i.e. soil improvement, rational application of fertilizer, water control, improved seed strains, rational close planting, plant protection, improvement of farm implements and field management). over 70 per cent of the production brigades and production teams have three-in-one scientific experimental groups consisting of poor and lower-middle peasants, revolutionary cadres and technicians. they carry out scientific activities to raise agricultural production constantly.

agricultural mechanization has increased rapidly in the past few years. the communes and production brigades have many more tractors, drainage and irrigation machines and machines for processing farm and side-line products than before. over 70 per cent of farmland is tractor ploughed. transportation, grain threshing, husking, winnowing, milling and fodder cutting have been basically mechanized except in a few mountainous places; plant protection has in the main been semi-mechanized. a network of farm machines repair centres at the county, commune and production brigade levels is taking shape. agricultural mechanization has provided favourable conditions for increasing farm output per unit and on a larger area.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND BURMA

Burmese Ambassador to China Gives Independence Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 4, 1972)

burmese ambassador to china and madame u thein maung gave a reception here this evening celebrating the 24th anniversary of the independence of the union of burma.

attending the reception were li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, and leading members of various departments concerned wang hsin-ting, pai hsiang-kuo, han nien-lung, han tsung-cheng, wang kuo-chuan, wang lei, chai cheng-wen, ma jen-hui, chu chia-li, liu chun, wang chen and li meng-hua.

toasts were proposed at the reception by u myo aungn first secretary of the burmese embassy, on behalf of ambassador u thein maung and by han nien-lung, chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs. both of them reviewed the new development of the relations between burma and china brought about by the concerted efforts of the two governments and two peoples in recent years, and wished the friendship between the two peoples and the relations between the two countries constant development.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were present.

CHINA AND BURUNDI

Government Delegation of Republic of Burundi Visits Peking Timber Mill and Tsinghua University

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 4, 1972)

the government delegation of the republic of burundi led by artemon simbananiye, minister of foreign affairs, cooperation and planning, visited the peking timber mill this morning. it was accompanied by tiao ping-chang, a leading member of the chinese ministry of agriculture and forestry, and ho kung-kai and chang shu, deputy directors of west asian and african affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry.

when minister simbananiye and other distinguished burundi guests arrived at the mill, the workers waved the national flags of burundi and china and bouquets and shouted: "long live the friendship between

the chinese and burundi people exclamation" "long live the great unity of the asian and african people exclamation" and other slogans to express warm welcome to the distinguished guests.

chou lin-hui, chairman of the mill's revolutionary committee, told minister simbananiye and other burundi friends about the development of the production of the mill. the distinguished guests then went round the workshops making plywood, furniture, wood-shaving boards and fibreboards and a furniture exhibition room.

the delegation visited tsinghua university yesterday afternoon in the company of chou jung-kuo, deputy secretary-general of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, and ho kung-kai and chang shu, deputy directors of west asian and african affairs department of the foreign ministry. the guests visited the university's library and machine tool workshop. they were warmly welcomed by the teachers and students.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Former French Prime Minister and Madame Pierre Mendes-France Leave Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 4, 1972)

former french prime minister and madame pierre mendes-france left here for a visit to southern china by air this afternoon after visiting peking. they are accompanied by hu shu-tu, a leading member of the department of west european, american and australasian affairs of the chinese foreign ministry.

present at the airport to see them off were li yao-wen, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and leading members of departments concerned chou jung-kuo, sun so-chang, ma chia-chun and chu chuan-hsien.

french ambassador to china and madame etienne manac'h were present.

during their stay here, pierre mendes-france and madame mendes-france visited the peking hsinhua printing house and the peking no. 31 middle school and enjoyed piano concerto "the yellow river" and the symphonic arrangement of the peking opera "shachiapang".

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Premier Kim Il Sung Receives Chinese Government Trade Delegation

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Jan. 4, 1972)

comrade kim il sung, premier of the cabinet of the democratic people's republic of korea, this afternoon received all members of the chinese government trade delegation led by li chiang, vice-minister of foreign trade.

comrade kim il sung had a very cordial and friendly conversation with the chinese comrades and had a photo taken with them.

present on the occasion were chong jun taek, vice-premier of the korean cabinet, ho dam, minister of foreign affairs, kye ung tae, minister of foreign trade, and pang tae ryul, leader of the korean government trade delegation and vice-minister of foreign trade.

li yun-chuan, chinese ambassador to korea, and li ying-kuei, commercial counsellor of the chinese embassy, were also present on the occasion.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Li Hsien-nien, Kuo Mo-jo, Wu Teh, Shih Shao-hua and Wang Kuo-chuan Meet Vietnamese Artists' Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 4, 1972)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, wu teh and shih shao-hua, leading members of the cultural group under the state council, and wang kuo-chuan, a leading member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, this afternoon met huynh van thuan, leader, and vo giang huong and huynh tram, members, of the vietnamese artists' delegation. the chinese vice-premier and others expressed warm welcome to the vietnamese artists from the front of the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and had a friendly and cordial conversation with them.

present on the occasion were ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china, and nguyen tien, minister-counsellor, and nguyen phuc luan, third secretary, of the d.r.v.n. embassy in peking.

also present were leading members of chinese departments concerned and representatives of chinese artists lu wei-chao, kuo tung-chun, liu hsi-lin, ku yuan, kao hung, kuan chi-ming and liu chun-hua.

"Fine Art Exhibition on Vietnamese Resistance against US Aggression and for National Salvation" Opens in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 4, 1972)

an opening ceremony for the "fine art exhibition on vietnamese resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation" was held at the museum of chinese art here this afternoon. the exhibition was sponsored by the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the china-viet nam friendship association.

attending the opening ceremony were li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, wu teh, head of the cultural group under the state council, and peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, as well as 500 workers, peasants and soldiers of the chinese capital.

attending on invitation were ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china, and diplomatic officials of the d.r.v.n. embassy in peking; nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, and diplomatic officials of the r.s.v.n. embassy in peking; and the vietnamese artists' delegation led by huynh van thuan.

shih shao-hua, a leading member of the cultural group under the state council, and ambassador ngo thuyen spoke at the opening ceremony.

in his speech, shih shao-hua warmly praised the heroic vietnamese people for their great victories won in the struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, and warmly praised the vietnamese fine artists who have used their art works to unite, encourage and educate the people and hit hard at the enemy in the fierce struggle of heroic resistance against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys, and made valuable contributions to the vietnamese war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

shih shao-hua said: "the 'fine art exhibition on vietnamese resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation' being held in china, brings to us not only the excellent fine art works but also the vietnamese people's profound friendship for the chinese people. it will encourage and educate the chinese people and make new contributions to promoting the great friendship and militant unity of the people of china and viet nam." he paid heart-felt tribute to the vietnamese fine artists and extended warm congratulations to the vietnamese people on their great achievements in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and in the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

shih shao-hua praised the heroic people of viet nam, laos and cambodia for their recent inspiring important victories on the south viet nam battlefields, along highway sixth in cambodia and on the plain of jars in laos, thanks to their close co-ordination. he condemned u.s. imperialism for dispatching recently a great number of aircraft to bomb the democratic republic of viet nam

savagely and repeatedly. he pointed out that this act of aggression by u.s. imperialism cannot in the least intimidate the heroic vietnamese people, nor can it save u.s. imperialism from its ignominious defeat on the whole battlefield of indochina.

shih shao-hua said: "the chinese people express great indignation at this new crime of aggression by u.s. imperialism and voice their firm support to the solemn stand enunciated in the statement of the foreign ministry of the democratic republic of viet nam." he said: "the chinese people will always follow the great leader chairman mao's teachings and firmly support and assist the people of viet nam and the other indochinese countries in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation till final victory."

in his speech, ambassador ngo thuyen gave an account of how vietnamese fine artists, under the leadership of the viet nam workers' party and following the invaluable teachings of president ho chi minh, had made contributions to the nation's great cause of struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation by mobilizing and encouraging the people throughout the country to strive for complete victory in this cause. he also talked about the friendship between the people and fine artists of viet nam and china "who are both comrades and brothers."

he said a chinese artists' delegation visited viet nam recently and brought to vietnamese fine artists and people the close friendship of the fraternal chinese people. and now the "fine art exhibition on vietnamese resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation" being held in peking will enhance this profound friendship.

ambassador ngo thuyen said the armymen and people of viet nam, laos and cambodia recently won resounding victories on the indochinese battlefield. he said the u.s. aggressors "vainly attempt to save themselves from their inevitable defeat and brazenly dispatched aircraft by the hundred in number to carry out barbarous bombing and strafing of densely populated areas of the democratic republic of viet nam for several days on end, committing numberless crimes against the vietnamese people. however, the highly vigilant people of our country have been battle ready and dealt head-on blows at the u.s. aggressors."

"this struck terror into the chieftains of the white house and the pentagon and delighted friends on the five continents. the nixon administration is sternly condemned by progressive public opinion throughout the world and is unprecedentedly isolated," he said.

ambassador ngo thuyen said: "u.s. imperialism is bound to meet a more ignominious and utter defeat, if it still evades the seven-point proposal of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam and refuse to make a serious response to it, and if it still obdurately pushes ahead with the 'nixon doctrine' and 'vietnamization plan', obdurately intensifies and drags on with its war of aggression against viet nam and the other countries of indochina, and continues with its frantic violation of the sovereignty and security of the democratic republic of viet nam."

the vietnamese ambassador said: "the people of viet nam are determined to carry out the sacred will of the respected and beloved president ho chi minh, persevere in and promote

the cause of resistance and fight till the withdrawal of u.s. imperialism and the collapse of the puppet troops and the puppet regime, liberate the south, defend and construct the socialist north and proceed to reunify the motherland peacefully, strengthen unity with the fraternal people of laos and cambodia and drive all the u.s. aggressor gangsters out of indochina."

after vice-premier li hsien-nien cut the ribbon, the chinese and vietnamese comrades-in-arms viewed the works of fine art. on display were 229 pieces of fine art works including "president ho chi minh inspecting an anti-aircraft gun unit", "firm resolve to fight and defeat the u.s. aggressors", "promote production and be ready to fight at all time" and "profound is the friendship between viet nam and china, who are both comrades and brothers." these fine works have a unique artistic style peculiar to viet nam. they vividly reflect the iron will of the heroic vietnamese people to completely defeat the u.s. aggressors and the confidence and determination of the vietnamese people to realize their great goal of liberating the south, defending the north and proceeding to the peaceful unification of their motherland. they portray the heroic image of the vietnamese people who rely on their own efforts in carrying out hard struggle, who defy brute force and fight courageously. a silk painting showing president ho chi minh cordially shaking hands with chairman mao, vividly reflects the profound revolutionary friendship between the people of viet nam and china. the exhibition has left the chinese comrades with a deep impression.

also attending the opening ceremony were han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister; wang kuo-chuan, a leading member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade; chung yu-yi, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; and leading members of other departments concerned and representatives of chinese fine art workers, including lu wei-chao, hsiao huang, wang hsiao-yi, kuo tung-chun, liu hsi-lin, ku yuan, kao hung, kuan chi-ming and liu chun-hua.

Chinese Friendship Visiting Group Leaves Hanoi for Home

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Jan. 4, 1972)

the chinese friendship visiting group to viet nam left here for home today after its visits in the democratic republic of viet nam.

the group is led by liao wei-hsiung, leader, and tsui chin-tsai, deputy leader.

during its stay in viet nam, the group visited some factories and enterprises in bac thai and cao bang provinces in the viet bac autonomous region, quang ninh province and haiphong city. the group also visited the viet nam-china friendship agricultural cooperative and the pac bo historical site of revolution. it was cordially received by the leading comrades of the viet bac autonomous region, provinces and haiphong city and was warmly welcomed by the people.

wang yu-ping, chinese ambassador to viet nam, gave a banquet yesterday evening for the visiting group. present on the occasion were ho van phong, general director, and dang tan, deputy director, of the travel company of viet nam, luong xuong, deputy director of the first asian affairs department of the foreign ministry, as well as representatives of the viet nam-china friendship association.

CHINA AND US

Chinese Acting Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei Holds Talks with Brigadier General Alexander M. Haig

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 4, 1972)

chinese acting foreign minister chi peng-fei held talks here this morning with brigadier general alexander m. haig, deputy assistant to the u.s. president for national security affairs.

attending the talks on the u.s. side were ronald l. ziegler, dwight l. chapin, john a. scali, brigadier general brent scowcroft, brigadier general albert redman, jr., ronald h. walker, timothy g. elbourne, wilson livingood, michael r. schrauth, lt. col. vernon c. coffey, major fred w. swift, dennis p. shaw and ynon william f. cuff.

attending the talks on the chinese side were li yao-wen, yu sang, hsiung hsiang-hui, yang ten-chung, ma jen-hui, chang wen-chin, han hsu, wang hai-jung, peng hua, peng ti, liu cheng-ching, liu yuan, chang jui-ai, jen chi-sheng, chien ta-yung, chang han-chih, shen jo-yun and hu feng-hsien.

US ECONOMY

US "New Economic Policy" on Verge of Bankruptcy

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 4, 1972)

the "new economic policy" of the u.s. government has run into snags everywhere and is now on the verge of bankruptcy only four and a half months after it was elaborately formulated with a view to extricate the country from serious financial and economic crises. this was the result of the opposition by the people at home and the boycott by the u.s. "allies". this shows that no matter how the u.s. ruling circles would rack their brains and exert their desperate efforts, they cannot get u.s. imperialism out of the crises and difficulties at home and abroad, nor can they reverse the historical trend characterized by the drastic decline of the world hegemony of u.s. imperialism.

the "new economic policy" was announced by the u.s. administration on august 15, 1971, as an emergent measure when the country encountered the gravest financial, monetary and economic crises in the 26 post-war years and the dominant position of u.s. imperialism in the capitalist world was being seriously challenged. referring to this policy in a recent interview with the "times", u.s. president nixon said that it had become "apparent that if the u.s. was going to maintain its competitive position in the world, some very strong medicine had to be taken by the patient, the u.s., and also given to our trading partners in the world". the u.s. government tried to use the "new economic policy" as "strong medicine" of strengthening the squeeze on the working people at home and shifting its crises onto other capitalist countries to cure the mortal disease of the moribund u.s. monopoly capitalist system. however, this "strong medicine" has made the u.s. latent diseases in the political, economic and social sphere even graver, and caused other capitalist countries to step up their unity against the sick "overlord", u.s. imperialism.

externally, the u.s. "new economic policy" includes a temporary suspension of the convertibility of dollar holdings of foreign central banks into u.s. gold, a 10 per cent import surcharge, and a 7 per cent reduction in investment tax for u.s. companies upon purchasing american products. by taking these measures, the u.s. government has attempted to compel other capitalist countries to revalue their currencies upwards while avoiding a devaluation of the dollar, force them to open their doors wider to u.s. commodities and to share part of the u.s. military expenses abroad. these were intended to reverse the fast deteriorating u.s. balance of payments deficits and maintain the privileged position of the u.s. dollar as well as the dominant position of u.s. imperialism in the capitalist world.

as soon as this selfish "new economic policy" was announced, it was vehemently attacked and boycotted by various countries of the capitalist world. contradictions between the u.s. and its "trading partners" became more acute than ever. the u.s. wanted other capitalist countries to revalue their currencies considerably, lift trade barriers and share u.s. military expenses abroad;

while these countries demanded a devaluation of the dollar, the lifting of the 10 per cent import surcharge, suspension of the "buy american" clause, and gradual elimination of the privileged position of the dollar as a reserve currency. the positions of both sides were so directly contradictory that no concession was made by either side. since last august 15, a number of meetings have been held between the u.s. and its "trading partners" on questions concerning the monetary crisis, but all fell through in heated bickerings. every time they met, the u.s. was attacked and denounced by other participating countries and was quite isolated.

the u.s. government had thought that by adopting the external measures of the "new economic policy", even if that it could not achieve its aim in a short period of compelling its "trading partners" to revalue their currencies and lift their trade barriers against the u.s., it could at least check the dangerous situation in which u.s. foreign trade and balance of payments were going drastically from bad to worse. however, the objective law guiding the development of capitalist economy is independent of the will of the u.s. government. in the third quarter of 1971, the balance of payments deficits for all u.s. official and private trade totalled 9,300 million dollars against 8,300 million dollars in the first half of the same year. it broke the record in u.s. history. trade deficits in the first 11 months of 1971 amounted to 1,700 million dollars, and the figure for the whole year is estimated at some 2,000 million. this is the first time since 1893 that the united states has trade deficits for the whole year.

the u.s. "new economic policy" has also further aggravated the monetary crisis and trade competition of the capitalist world, pushing the western countries speedily to the verge of a worldwide economic crisis of capitalism. geoffrey rippon, britain's minister for european affairs stated in alarm, "recent american moves have given rise to the fear that we are entering into an era of protectionism between blocs which will lead to a recession.

under the shadow of a worldwide economic crisis, the united states, under pressure from other capitalist countries, could not but yield first. at the finance ministers' meeting of the "group of ten" held on december 17 and 18 last in washington, the united states was forced to devalue the dollar by 7.89 per cent in its parity to gold, immediately lift the 10 per cent surcharge on imports and suppress incentives to the purchase of u.s. goods, in return for currency revaluations in various degrees by its partners.

the forced devaluation, the first since 1934, constituted an extremely heavy blow to the privileged position of the u.s. dollar. it indicates that as substantial changes have taken place in the balance of power between the united states on the one side and west europe, japan and other capitalist countries on the other, the united states can no longer make them dance to its baton and that it has failed in its attempt to maintain the dollar's dominant position by exacting unilateral major concessions from other capitalist countries through its "new economic policy". this is a significant sign of the failure of the "new economic policy" and of the rapid decline of the world hegemony of u.s. imperialism.

it is true that in the short period to come, the united states might benefit somewhat in foreign trade from the recent realignment of currency exchange rates and thereby slightly ease its international payments deficit. nevertheless, as long as u.s. imperialism sticks to its policy of aggression, expansion and war, it is unable to balance its international payments and the dollar crisis will remain, so will the monetary crisis in the capitalist world. moreover, there still exists between the united states and its "allies" a host of problems with regard to currency, trade and sharing of military costs which are difficult to solve. because of the uneven development of the capitalist countries, in the background of a worsening general crisis of capitalism, the struggle among these countries in shifting troubles, and scrambling for markets and raw material bases will inevitably grow fiercer, so will the conflict between the united states and the other capitalist countries.

the internal measures taken by the u.s. administration in line with its "new economic policy" have been price and wage controls and tax reductions aimed at encouraging investments and increasing business profits -- a futile attempt to get rid quickly the existing fifth post-war economic crisis and consolidate the reactionary rule of monopoly capital by means of giving unbridled stimuli to the economy with inflation forcibly curtailed. the gist of these measures is to compel the working people to tighten their belt and allow the monopolies to make fortunes. therefore, as soon as this policy of enriching the rich by looting the poor was dished up, it was severely attacked by the working masses headed by the working class.

the first internal measure taken by the nixon administration under the "new economic policy" was a 90-day wage and price freeze. after the freeze ended, wage and price controls were adopted instead as the "phase two" move. but inflation is the result of the policy of aggression and war and deficit budgetting of the u.s. ruling circles. to suppress it by a freeze or restriction will only increase its rampancy. the cost of living has in fact risen from month to month even after the introduction of the freeze and controls. according to apparently minimized official statistics, the rise in the index of the cost of living in the united states was 0.3 per cent last august and 0.2 per cent in each of the three ensuing months. the "u.s. news and world report", with a national price survey four months after the introduction of the "new economic policy", reported on december 20 last that "price rises are starting to spread over the country and more hikes are on the way". the monopolies have countless ways of marking up prices. the u.s. government price commission has granted a number of monopoly enterprises much greater price increases than the 2.5 per cent guideline hike it has fixed. it can be seen, therefore, that the u.s. government's so-called price control is really nothing but a fraud.

another important aspect of the internal measures under the "new economic policy" is to encourage investment through tax reduction so as to stimulate an upturn in the economy. but in fact the u.s. economy has always been in stagnation since it entered 1971. steel output in 1971 dropped to the lowest point in last 25 years. the unemployment rate for last november was as high as 6 per cent, with the total number of unemployed exceeding 4.8 million. the unemployment rate remained at the high level of 6 per cent in 1971 most

of the time. the u.s. industry was operating at 74.5 per cent of capacity in october. according to data released by u.s. official circles, the rate of growth of the u.s. gross national product stood at 8 per cent in the first quarter of 1971, 4.8 per cent in the second quarter and 3.9 per cent in the third quarter. the declining rate of growth shows that the united states is still in the fifth post-war economic crisis. no miracle has appeared in the ailing u.s. monopoly capitalist economy after taking the "very strong medicine" of the "new economic policy". as a matter of fact, this "very strong medicine" prescribed by the u.s. government is forced down the throat of the broad masses of the american working people, while what it has offered to the u.s. monopolies is "an invigorating tonic". this action has aroused the opposition of the american working people and consequently sharpened class contradictions and further aggravated the political, economic and social crises at home.

though the "new economic policy" has met with fierce opposition and resistance at home and abroad, the u.s. ruling circles are unwilling to give it up. they are still trying to patch it up and continue to push it on. the fact that the u.s. government run into snags everywhere in pushing its "new economic policy" shows vividly that the law of historical development is irresistible. no matter what other "medicines" the u.s. ruling circles may prescribe, they can by no means cure the cancer of the u.s. monopoly capitalist system, nor can they prevent the "dollar empire" from final collapse.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Chinese Football Team Plays Friendly Match with Zambian Team

(NCNA-English Lusaka, Jan. 3, 1972)

the chinese national football team played its second friendly match with the ndola football team and was given a warm welcome at the hammarskjold stadium in ndola, copperbelt province, yesterday afternoon.

j. mutale, minister of state of copperbelt province, zulu, district governor of ndola, shamoya, mayor of ndola, and other local officials watched the match.

the spirit of unity and friendship displayed by the chinese and zambian players was warmly applauded by the spectators.

before the match, j. mutale received the chinese and zambian players.

julius sakala, ndola town clerk, gave a reception for the chinese team yesterday evening. sakala and tung nien-li, leader of the chinese team, spoke at the reception.

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